THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,333—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1888.

CUTLER PALMER'S WHISKIES.

THE OLDEST AND BEST MATURED.
The largest sales in India.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

"Napier Johnstone"—Heart Bottle.. ...
"Carlton," 11 years; Carlton, 5 years. ... } Prices from
"Glentromie" and Andrew Ushers ... ... } Rs. 21
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. } Rs. 41
Dublin Whisky Distillery Co.'s, Irish ...
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	19th June
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	W. H. Mudie	26th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigall	3rd July.
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F.Browne	17th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4295	800	W.D.Worcester	24th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigall	31st ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F.Browne	14th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

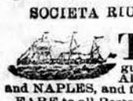
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) :—
June 15th & 29th and July 13th and 27th.
And fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th June	10th August.
D. BALDIUNO	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail.
BISAGNO ... . on the 23rd June 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Malusa	3,500	550	7th July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	A. Sbutega	3,500	550	14th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

CLAN SINCLAIR 3,000 tons, Commander J. R. Kewley, on or about 14th June.

THIS STEAMER is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The saloon and cabins are all on the upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to cabin, plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
ROUMANIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3387	480	30th June.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	20th June.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ASIA	J. Harris	3560	480	26th July.
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	9th Aug.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES OR LIVERPOOL.

PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	480	25th Aug.
ARMENIA	G. Read	3395	480	6th Sept.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd May, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2,700	300	about 10th July
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	,, 21st July
S.S. EDEN HALL	T.H.S.Millward	3,600	400	,, 5th Sept.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. MERTON HALL	J Hughes	4,100	500	about ,, 26th June
S.S. METHLEY HALL	A Buck	3,500	400	,, 15th July
S.S. WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	,, 5th Aug.

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th June, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,556 tons (at 11 a.m., on 18th June, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on SATURDAY, 7th July, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th July, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT RUTNAGHIRI AND VINGORLA.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY, at noon, and MORMUGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s. s. Busheer, 792 tons, will leave the same port every SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	,, 7 8
Do.	Deck without diet	,, 3 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 13th June, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

THE MACIVOR LINE S.S. "CUBA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL *via* Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th June, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have just received an entirely New Stock of the latest London and Paris fashions.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Plain White Satin Fans ..... each	6 0	to	22 8
Plain Black Statin Fans ..... ,,	5	to	15 0
Painted White Satin Fans ..... ,,	5	to	35 0
Painted Black Satin Fans ..... ,,	10	to	42 0
White Lace Wedding Fans ..... ,,	30	to	40 0
Black Lace Fans, richly painted ..... each	36	0	
White Gauze Fans, richly painted ..... each	15	0	
White Satin Fans, richly ornamented with Crewel Work ..... each	30	0	
Black Corded Silk Fans, hand painted, each Rs.	18	to	25 0
White Corded Silk Fans, hand painted, each Rs.	15	to	34 0
Peach Colored Corded Silk Fans, hand painted, each	20	0	
French Grey Colored Corded Silk Fans, hand painted ..... each	22	8	
Black Gauze Fans, ornamented with pretty gilt tassels ..... Rs.	36	to	40 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOLERA TINCTURE. LORBEER'S IMPROVED FORMULA.

A certain cure for that frightful disease, by which thousands of lives are taken away every year in India. This preparation has proved so successful that 95 per cent. of the lives of persons treated with it have been saved.

Per bottle, Rs. 0-8

Prepared by

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND DIARRHŒA.

AS domestic safeguards, especially in households beyond the reach of prompt medical aid, the experience of a long series of years has proved the superiority of the following remedies :—

TREACHER'S
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE
(Astringent, Anodyne, and Anti-Spasmodic)

In all stages of the above diseases it has been found invaluable.

Per bottle Re. 0-12 and Re. 1-4 cash.

TREACHER'S
CHOLERA TINCTURE.

A safe remedy in a highly concentrated and portable form.

Per bottle, Re. 1-12 cash.

TREACHER'S
INDIAN BAEL PREPARATIONS.

FLUID EXTRACT. Bottles, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 | PRESERVE. Jars, Re. 1-4 cash.

DR. LEITH'S
CHOLERA MIXTURE,

As prepared by TREACHER and Co. (Limited) according to Dr. Leith's Original Prescriptions. Full Directions in English, Marathi and Guzerati on each bottle.

In bottles with opium. Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4
,, without opium. Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-8

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND
CHEMISTS IN ORDINARY TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS
FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH,
PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS,
OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

TEAS, very choice, Indian, for friends at Home.

CHEROOTS, finest qualities, for self and friends.

CHUTNIES, much appreciated at Home.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber-tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7¼ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOKMARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VERY CHOICE. WALKING SPECIALLY SELECTED WITH BALANCE HANDLES.
"HOAR & CO.'S LATEST NOVELTIES." STICKS.

Hazel, Spura Oak, Orange, Olive, Bark Thorn, Ceylon Vines, Cherry, Wangee, Cactus, Black Thorn, &c.	From Re. 1-8.
Silver Mounted Canes, "Swagger," &c.	From Rs. 5.

HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110
450 ,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500 ,, Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES

SCHIEDMAYERS. COLLARD AND COLLARD. | ROENISCH. PLEYEL AND WOLFF.

AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS MAKERS.

AMERICAN ORGANS.
HARMONIUMS.
EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER HOSIERY

SEASON 1888.

WE have OUR NEW SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS now to hand, comprising the following :—

VESTS.

	Rs. a.	
India Gauze	15 0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino ..... from	24 0	,,
Summer Merino ..... ,,	27 0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze, Silk and Wool (Luxurious Wear) ..... from	39 0	,,
Pure Llama Wool, strongly recommended, and very cool ..... from	45 0	,,
Lace Balbriggan ..... ,,	24 0	,,

PANTS AND DRAWERS.

India Gauze Pants ..... from	16 8	,,
Gauze Merino, spliced seats ..... from	36 0	,,

	Rs. a.	
Summer Merino spliced seats ..... from	39 0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino Trunk Drawers, double seats ..... from	42 0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze (Silk and Wool), from	42 0	,,
Pure Llama Wool ..... ,,	48 0	,,
Brown Dressed Cotton Pants, spliced seats ..... from	27 0	,,

Also a splendid selection of Balbriggan and Merino, ½ Hose in the most fashionable and approved designs, specially made and adapted for the Indian climate, from Rs. 18 per dozen.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MEADOW STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALSBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, W AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

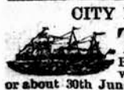
PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS, AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY of CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will SAIL from Bombay for Liverpool on or about 30th June. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth cabins, baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th June, 1888.

NOTICE.

ADMISSION into the ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL in all Standards except in very special cases and Senior Seventh Standard Classes will hereafter take place TWICE A YEAR only, viz.—the middle of June and November. Intending candidates for this term may apply to the undersigned on or before FRIDAY, the 15th instant.

V. A. MODAK,
Principal.

Elphinstone High School, 13th June, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. The ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; & Secy., Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 13th June, 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches. Will print two pages of note paper at one time.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

JAVA CIGARS.

CHOICE FLAVOUR! DELICATE AROMA.
No. 1, per box, Rs. 3-8
No. 2, per box, Rs. 3.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHMISTS (35 Esplanade Road) BOMBAY.

BRANDES ESSENCE.

BEEF! MUTTON! CHICKEN!
Re. 1-4 per tin. Re. 1-8 per tin. Re. 1-12 per tin.

BENGERS FOOD.
Pancreatised! Self Digestive!
Tins, Re. 1-4.
And a variety of Invalids foods.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
Chemists (35 Esplanade Road) Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN. ASHLEY & Co., Agent.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN. ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.

Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS, let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Esmart-row.

NOTICES.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."
THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which ALL Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 35 per share, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1887, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 14th instant, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to shareholders whose names are on the Register THIS DAY, on production of their share certificates.

By order of the Board,
For the Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Bombay, 6th June, 1888. Agents.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

IN accordance with previous advertisements Notice is hereby given that the latest date appointed for receiving Tenders for the purchase of the Bombay Saw Mills Company's property at Tank Bunder, has been fixed for 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 20th June, instant.

Tenders to be addressed to
The TRUSTEES for the Debenture Holders and Liquidators of
The BOMBAY SAW MILLS CO., Ld.,
care of Ewart, Latham and Co.,
3, Tamarind Lane.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to the abovenamed.

Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE BYCULLA GOODS STATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after the end of June next, the present arrangements for receipt and despatch of Goods at, and from, the Byculla Station will CEASE.

2. Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and all articles carried at Passenger Coaching rates will be booked to, and from, the Byculla Station as at present.

3. All articles booked as Goods at Goods Train rates, including Grass, Hay, &c., will be received at, and despatched from, the Bombay Waree Bunder Goods Depot as heretofore.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the First of May, 1888.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY
ON PIANOS
DURING THE MONSOONS.
INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.
From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales ..... } ¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody ..... } ¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

SHARE LIST WILL BE CLOSED ON 31st JULY, 1888.

THE COIMBATORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.

CAPITAL Rs. 600,000

in 6,000 shares of Rs. 100 each with power to increase. PAYMENT: Rs. 10 on application and Rs. 15 on allotment, the remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per share at intervals of not less than 3 months, of which at least 30 days' notice will be given.

AGENTS & BANKERS:
Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.
LOCAL SECRETARIES:
Messrs. T. STANES & Co., Coimbatore.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, is formed for the purpose of erecting and working Cotton Spinning and Weaving mills in the Coimbatore District.

It is proposed to erect a mill containing 15,000 ring spindles of the most approved pattern. The mill will be designed on the best system and be fitted with rope-driving engines, and the boilers of the latest and best design, and the machinery will be selected, and ordered from the best makers. As plans and estimates are ready and a good site for the mills, with ample water-supply, has already been secured, no time need be lost in commencing operations, and the Directors are confident that if the shares are taken up as freely as they may reasonably anticipate, the mill will be in full operation within 18 months from this date.

It is estimated that the cost of the buildings and machinery, with all accessories, will not exceed Rs. 550,000 leaving a balance of 50,000 for working expenses. The buildings and engine power estimated for, will be sufficient for the accommodation and working of additional 5,000 Spindles and 200 Looms.

The mill, is expected to yield a return of about 22 per cent. from the manufacture of Twist only. From the reports just issued for the past year it is shown that the Tinnevelly Mills earned 19½ per cent. and the Bellary Mills 19 per cent.

Applications for shares should be sent to the Agents and Bankers, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, or to the Secretaries, Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Coimbatore.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly-esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of *infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

NOTICES.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESCENSE.

MOTHERS, SAVE MONEY
IN DRESSING YOUR CHILDREN.

Dresses, Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, and all garments can be Coloured over any colour desired, and made to look like new,

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

These Dyes are far superior to all other dyes or dye stuffs not only in the bright shades, but in Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and 20 other leading colours.

Full directions with each packet for colouring Cotton, Wool, or Silk goods.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM

Ask your chemist for our beautiful Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, and a Book of Directions, given free of charge. All Colours warranted fast and durable. Each dye complete of itself.

With most colours it is as easy to dye an article as it is to wash and iron such an article. For sale by Chemists.

Large Sized Packet, 6d.

WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld.
1 & 2 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
BY
JAMES DOUGLAS,
AUTHOR OF THE "BOOK OF BOMBAY."

In one handsome vol. of 430 pages, 8vo., Cloth-bound,
Rs. 5.

Can be had at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

WESTERN INDIA: PAST AND PRESENT—Changes in Western India—Bombay not Founded Desperadoes—The orchant of the Olden Time—His Wealth together Fabulous—Child and Oxeden—Matters now more Fairly Adjusted.

CHAPTER II.

CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—isitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monk Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves Disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.

CHAPTER III.

BOMBAY CASTLE—Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills, Amour—Capta Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.

CHAPTER IV.

MALABAR HILL—Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1842—Pilgrims in th Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.

CHAPTER V.

BOMBAY CATHEDRAL—Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Bangor—Associations—Tombs—Laus Deo.

CHAPTER VI.

AUNGIER'S CONVENTION—Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.

CHAPTER VII.

BOMBAY CIRCA, 1839—No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.

CHAPTER VIII.

SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.C.—Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding Wellington and Napier—The mother of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Hand—Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Cardina Points—E it Carolus.

CHAPTER IX.

A—Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Drape—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.

CHAPTER X.

HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in Encelsia—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Khan dalla Gorge.

CHAPTER XI.

BOMBAY HARBOUR—Sugargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Prongs—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.

CHAPTER XII.

ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapoorie Ghost—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.

CHAPTER XIII.

ELEPHANTA—Cloaca Maximæ—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger at Mazagon—Who made Elephanta—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of Genera Pimble.

CHAPTER XIV.

THOMAS CORYAT—Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 1161 Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire Travelling—Defects—Did he know Shakespeare Conclusion.

CHAPTER XV.

A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1789—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers in Arms.

CHAPTER XVI.

A COIN—The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sink Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancien Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876

CHAPTER XVII.

HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—Forjett, Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone Brownie Bleadnoch—Mutineers Executed.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RAMLEH RECOLLECTIONS—Ramleh in 1850—Aboukir—Norman, Macleodt—M Briggs of Punch—Mohamed Ali—Mahmudey Canal—The National Party.

Some Bombay Reminiscences
I'm Going to Bombay.
Governors of Bombay.
Historic Sites in Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Duc de Montebello Champagne, Qts...Rs. 38 per doz.
do. do. Pints...Rs. 40 per case of 2 dozen.
FROM BRUDER KLEINOSCHEG, GRAZ.
Extra dry Pale Styrian Champagne...qts. Rs. 30 per doz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne.....qts. Rs. 30 „
Dry Pale Muscat Champagne .....qts. Rs. 30 „
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS,
SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS. & Co., OF LONDON.

CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—

	Per doz. qts.
DRY SILLERY .....Silver Foil	Rs. 42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE.....Gold Foil	„ 47
DRY SOUVERAIN .....Gold Foil	„ 60
DRY LE PREMIER, EXTRA SEC. 84's.....Gold Foil	„ 60
HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—	
NIERSTEINER, 1874	„ 19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878	„ 22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111 QUALITY, GREEN LABEL.....	„ 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL.	„ 48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.
Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

EVERY DAY NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
(THE DAY OF THE WEEK IN TWO COLOURS.)
YOKOHAMA NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes .....at Rs. 1 4 per ox.
„ „ 50 „ „ „ 2 6 „

ALEXANDRA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.
ALBERT BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE FORT.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s and 22s. each. *Postage extra*

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862.....£300,690
„ 1885.....£988,156
„ 1886.....£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£1,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if taken desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE
AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., *President.*
James Alexander, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M. P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.
Sir Curtis M. Lampson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
R. S.,
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Thomas Masterman, Esq.
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
Sir Anthony De Rothschild Bart.
Baron Lionel N. De Rothschild.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Lord Edward Cavendish.
Right Hon. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Francis Alfred Lucas, Esq.
N. M. de Rothschild, Esq., M. P.
Robert Lewis—*Secretary.*

FIRE RISKS.

In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.

NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,

which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,

coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

A BOON TO MEN

Whosuffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249½, High Holborn, LONDON.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort; by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Bisagno (s), from Hongkong; and Sumatra (s), Jedda and Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Coconada (s), for Marmagoa; and Medusa (s), Hongkong.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 9th instant shows a decrease in total earnings of Rs. 85,647.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per s.s. Lombardy, will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, to-morrow, at 11 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Medusa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m. to-morrow, the 14th instant.

THE BOMBAY HOMŒOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this institution during the month of May 1888 was 670, consisting of 402 males, 196 females, and 72 children, out of which 437 were Hindoos, 231 Parsis, and 2 Mussulmans, the daily average being 21·6.

THE SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,454, of these 693 were new admissions, consisting of 287 Hindoos, 297 Mussalmans, 88 Parsis, 20 Christians, and 1 of other caste. The average daily attendance was 79·16. The total number of children vaccinated at the dispensary during the month was 66.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner, at the Esplanade, touching the death of Pestonjee Hormusjee, aged 50 years. Deceased was a domestic servant in the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution at Hornby Road, and lived on the premises. At 10 a.m., on Tuesday, he suddenly became violent and incoherent. About eighteen years ago he had a similar attack when he was in Surat, and it lasted fifteen or twenty days. Dr. Temooljee was sent for by deceased's brother, who told him to keep him under restraint. At 7 p.m., on Tuesday, his brother left him sitting on his bed, and went out to get him some tea and bread. On his return in five or ten minutes, he was gone and nowhere to be found. Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock deceased's cap was found floating in the water in a well on the Esplanade. A Parsee went in and brought out the body. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by drowning whilst in an unsound state of mind.

WHOLESALE THEFT.—Wittoo Luximon was yesterday charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, upon two separate charges of theft of 3,750 tiles, valued at Rs. 17-13-0, the property of Permanund Raja and Rahimtoola Oomer, tile merchants, having their place of business at Chowpatty, on the 9th and 11th instant. The accused, without the knowledge of the complainants, removed 1,250 tiles from a heap lying at Chowpatty belonging to Permanund, on the 9th instant, and also removed 2,500 tiles from a heap from the same place belonging to Rahimtoola on the 11th instant. The complainants, on missing their tiles, reported the matter to the police who, after enquiries, arrested the accused. Pleading guilty to the charges, accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was also yesterday convicted by the same Magistrate on a third charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a silver waist-chain, valued at Rs. 27, belonging to Muccoond Ballajee, a mill labourer, living at Chowpatty, which accused had borrowed on the pretence of wearing it at a wedding party about a month ago. It transpired he had pledged the article with a Marwarree. He was sentenced to a further term of two months' rigorous imprisonment, to take effect after the expiry of the term of the previous sentence.

NEW BRIDGE OVER THE CHANDERBHAGA.—We learn that Mr. Crawford, the Commissioner, C. D., has suggested to the Municipality of Panderpur to erect a bridge over the river Chanderbhaga.—*Poona Observer.*

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.—Their Royal Highnesses the Commander-in-chief and the Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by Colonel and Miss Becher, arrived in Poona from Mahableshwar on Tuesday evening, travelling by the Southern Mahratta Railway from Wathar. The train was in charge of Mr. Ackland, Assistant Traffic Manager, and there were also in it Mr. Swallow (Resident Engineer), Mr. Alexander (Superintendent of Police, S. M. R.), and Mr. G. W. Lindsley (Assistant Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent).—*Deccan Herald.*

THE POONA GAYAN SAMAJ.—His Highness the Raja Saheb of Akalcot has made a donation of Rs. 100 to the Poona Gayan Samaj. He has arranged to send two students to take lessons at the Samaj, defraying their expenses from his private Treasury, and has offered pecuniary assistance towards the building fund of the Samaj.—*Ibid.*

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard :—

RE ALLADINBHOY HUBIBBHOY.—Mr. Jardine, on behalf of Rahmoobhoy Hubibbhoy, an opposing creditor, moved for a rule *nisi* requiring the Official Assignee to show cause why he should not be restrained from paying to the claimant, one Keserbai, certain dividends out of the estate, and requiring the latter to show cause why she should not be restrained from receiving payment of such dividends. The affidavit of the opposing creditor, on which the application was based, stated among other things that Alladinbhoy was adjudicated an insolvent in 1867. Applicant was informed by the Official Assignee that Keserbai, widow of the insolvent, had applied for payment to her of the dividends on the claim of Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib on the estate for Rs. 53,481-8-0 (less Rs. 7,595 recovered in part payment) due under a decree passed against the insolvent. Keserbai alleged that she purchased this claim and executed an assignment in favour of her daughter, whereas the fact was that she purchased it for the insolvent with the moneys of the estate which came into her hands or those of her son and daughter when the insolvent fled to Damaun with a large portion of his property. Keserbai was never possessed of any personal property. His lordship granted a rule as applied for, making it returnable on the 11th proximo.

RE AITWAR CHIMON KOLI.—Mr. Mankar, for Jetha Ooma, opposing creditor, applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the order made by Mr. Justice Parsons on the 16th ultimo should not be varied or set aside; and why, in the alternative, the order should not be held in abeyance until the hearing of the insolvent's petition. On the day in question, Mr. Mankar applied for leave to file the grounds of opposition; he was a day late; and although the application was granted, the learned judge ordered his client to pay the costs. Mr. Justice Bayley remarked that it was quite in the competence of the judge to make such an order. Mr. Maukar's client had not a leg to stand upon, and his application was refused.

RE JEKISSONDAS PURSHOTUMDAS.—Mr. Dairyavan, on behalf of this adjudicated insolvent, applied for a rule *nisi* requiring the petitioning creditor to show cause why the adjudication should not be cancelled. His Lordship granted a rule as applied for.

RE BYRAMJEE MERWANJEE BATLIWALLA.—On the application of Mr. Mankar, the interim order granted to the insolvent was extended till the third Wednesday in July next.

RE BANAJEE FRAMJEE MOONSHEE.—Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent who was in jail, moved for an interim order. His lordship said the insolvent must have done something wrong, as under the new Insolvent Debtors' Act no person was sent to jail unless it was found that he had been guilty of fraud. Mr. Kapadia said that the provisions of the new Act were not strictly attended to in the Small Causes Court, and that the judges went on sending people to jail as before. His lordship, after referring to the Act, told Mr. Kapadia to renew his application next week and file an affidavit stating the circumstances connected with the arrest, notice of the application being given to the other side meanwhile.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 8th instant :—

ADDITION TO PILOTAGE BYE-LAW NO. 34.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 15th May, recommending that the following addition be made to Pilotage Bye-law No. 34. :—"Pilots are forbidden to bring sailing ships among the shipping at night, but there is no objection, if every precaution is taken, to sailing ships being taken to outside berths on clear moonlight nights, all prevailing circumstances being favourable."

The proposed addition to Bye-law No. 34 was sanctioned subject to the approval of Government.

REMOVAL OF THE SALUTING BATTERY.

Read letter from the Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated 6th June, intimating that orders have been issued to transfer the Saluting Battery to the site agreed upon on Apollo Reclamation fronting the harbour and to the north of the coal depot, and that Government are pleased to accept the conditions which the Trustees have attached to the assignment of the new site. It is intimated that the area required for the purposes of the battery is 136 ft. × 45 ft.=680 square yards, in exchange for which an equal area of the Government land at Malet Bunder will be made over to the Trustees. It is further stated that the Trustees, for the construction of the new road leading to Apollo Bunder, require a portion of the present Saluting Battery site, measuring 181 square yards, in exchange for which they propose to transfer to Government an adjoining plot which measures 238 square yards, and that in exchange for the difference of 57 square yards the Trustees ask that 34 square yards be made over to them at Malet Bunder. Government agree to the proposal, and the Secretary to Government intimates that the Collector of Bombay has been directed to effect the several exchanges.

THE RICE TRADE.

Read letter from Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co. and other Calcutta rice merchants, dated 17th May, and received on the 26th idem, asking that the temporary shed, provided on Mody Bunder for their trade last year, be made permanent and be enlarged. Read report by Traffic Manager, dated 30th May, stating that there are already three permanent sheds on Mody Bunder available for the Calcutta trade, but that the eastmost one is not used for goods in transit, and has to be let out by the month. He does not consider that an additional permanent shed is needed. Read letter from the Secretary, Calcutta Merchants' Association, dated 1st June, drawing attention to the request which has been made by the Calcutta dealers, and asking that it may have the favorable consideration of the Trustees.

It should be intimated that the Trustees are not prepared to provide the extra-accommodation asked for, as it does not appear to be necessary.

THE APOLLO BUNDER.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 17th May, with plan showing the roads at Apollo Bunder, which it is proposed to construct on the site of the basin now filled in and on the Apollo Reclamation. The Enginer states that on the roads, of which the footpaths will be arcaded, it does not seem desirable to make the footpath less than 12 feet in width, and that this has been shown on his plan on the west side of the 50-feet road parallel to the Harbour frontage. He states that the carriage-way on the west side of the triangular plot, north of the Apollo Bay Basin, will be rather contracted. He therefore recommends that the footpath be taken out of the building plot and the full width of the carriage-way maintained all through. The Engineer states that it is not proposed to make a footpath next the fence round the Apollo Bay Basin wharf. Considering the height of the buildings and the arcading, it is, the Engineer states, worth considering whether the full clear width, as sanctioned by the Trustees, should not be maintained for all the roads, which would leave the arcading to come out of the area of plots.

The recommendations contained in the Chairman's minute are approved as follows :—1. Where the footpath is to be arcaded, the width, including 1 feet 6 inch between the outerside of the arcade and the curb-stone, should not be less than 12 feet. 2. On the west of the triangular building block referred to, the curb-stone fixing the boundary of the road should be placed 4 feet more to the east than as shown upon the plan, which will leave 8 feet of footpath. In the event of the Trustees ultimately deciding to have an arcade on this west side of the block, 4 feet more can then be taken from the block. 3. The curb-stone line should be as shown on the plan, on the north, east and south sides of the triangular block under reference. 4. The east frontage of the block immediately to the west of the Bunder Refreshment Rooms should be arcaded. 5. The footpath on the south side of the 80 ft. Apollo Bunder Road to be arcaded over should be made 12 ft. wide instead of 15 ft., as formerly arranged. 6. With regard to the blocks between the 80 ft. and 60 ft. Apollo Bunder Roads, if the 80 ft. road remain as hitherto decided, they should be divided from north to south into three blocks of the respective depths of 80, 56 and 80, the centre block thus having a frontage of 56 ft. to the Cross Road. 7. With regard to the frontage facing the Apollo Bunder Roads, *i. e.* the roads running east and west, each block should ordinarily be divided into three plots, each having a frontage of 56 2-3 ft. If anyone should wish to take up more than one plot, he may do so, and if there are two applicants, each wishing to take up half the frontage of one block, this may be allowed on the understanding that both leases run from the same day so that they may also expire simultaneously. In the case of applications for 85 ft. frontage towards either of the Apollo Bunder Roads the deposit should be Rs. 500 instead of Rs. 100 as hitherto. 8. There should be a 3 ft. gully between every two holdings, both parallel with and perpendicular to the frontage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Statement by Traffic Manager, showing that Rs. 1,537 was collected as toll on carts at Mahim and Sion causeways on account of Municipality between 2nd and 31st May.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 5th June, 1888.	For week ending 5th June, 1887.
Vessels piloted into harbour..	24	24
" " out of " ..	28	28
" transported	19	19
" attended to	2	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

	For week ending 5th June, 1888.	For week ending 5th June, 1887.
PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered.....	8	15
" left.....	11	16
" remaining in dock....	13	13
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered.....	9	0
" left	9	0
" remaining in dock....	13	0

MESSRS. THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE directors' report for 1888 of Messrs. Thacker and Company, Limited, has just been issued, and will be presented at the general meeting to be held on the 20th instant. It is as follows :—

In presenting the tenth annual report of the working of the year, the directors have to express their regret that the result is less satisfactory than usual. The balance to credit of profit and loss account is Rs. 18,592-9-6, against Rs. 34,974-8-11 for the previous year, and the amount of business done during the year 1887-88 is less by Rs. 13,000 than the business done during the year 1886-87. The falling-off may be attributed partly to the continued fall in exchange, depression in trade, and increased competition, and partly to increased rent and establishment expenses, incurred in the expectation, so far not realized, that the extension and improvement of the Company's business premises would lead to an extension and increase of business. The directors, in view of the falling-off in the business, are turning their attention to reducing the establishment charges and the expenses of working the business, and they hope by effecting every possible economy, to counteract to some extent the effect of the decrease in business. About Rs. 4,000 has been expended in new furniture and fittings, and debited to furniture account; as these are quite new, no depreciation has been charged against them. The usual percentage for depreciation has been deducted from stock and old furniture and fittings. After deducting the Secretary's commission of 10 per cent. from the sum of Rs. 18,592-9-6, the balance at credit of profit and loss account, there remains a sum of Rs. 16,733-5-6 available for dividend. The directors recommend that a dividend of 10 per cent. be declared, which will absorb Rs. 15,000, and that the balance of Rs. 1,733-5-6 be carried forward to next year's account. Mr. Walker, one of the directors, retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You will be asked to re-appoint Mr. N. S. Symons and Mr. D. H. Wadia auditors for the current year.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the usual meeting of the Town Council yesterday the following members were present :—Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, C. S. I. (chairman), Sir Henry Morland, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Dr. Waters, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Col. Merewether, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, R. M. Sayani, R. N. Khote, C.I.E., Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, and M. N. Banaji.

EXTENSION OF THE BHOLESHWAR MARKET.

A letter was submitted from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, asking the Council to sanction the outlay of Rs. 1,61,641 to meet the proposed extension of the Bholeshwar Market. Sanction was also asked, under section 293 of the Municipal Acts, to the taking up of land required for the extension and improvement of streets. In connection with this subject, the Council considered a letter from Mr. K. M. Shroff suggesting that the present Bholeshwar Market site be abandoned, and a new market built in its vicinity in 3rd Bhoiwada.

The removal of the market, as suggested by Mr. Shroff, was not approved of either by the Commissioner or the Council. The site, it was said, was by no means so good as the existing one, and was only capable of accommodating 150 stalls, whereas the Municipality required over 200. It was further observed that the amount to be realized by the sale of the existing market would not be such as to compensate the Municipality for its removal. It was, therefore, resolved to inform Mr. Shroff that his suggestion could not be adopted.

With respect to the project for the extension of the existing market, it was resolved on the motion of Sir Henry Morland, seconded by Mr. Javerilal, that subject to the sanction of the Government of India being given to the raising of the necessary loan, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the extension of the Bholeshwar vegetable market by the addition of 102 stalls thereto, including the cost of 742 square yards of land at seven houses standing thereon, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,45,365 to the debit of loan account. It was also resolved to apply to Government for taking up certain plots of land required for the extension of the market under the Land Acquisition Act.

INCREDULOUS.

OUR Allahabad contemporary tells us that the first day's evidence taken before the Deccan Inquiry Committee—especially as given in the telegraphic report of the *Bombay Gazette*—appeared to put so injurious a construction upon the conduct of Mr. Batten and the directors in regard to the formation of the Company, that he deemed it advisable to obtain further particulars. The result he says, of his reference is—that it goes to "confirm the previous information." Now we should respect heartily this reluctance to believe anything to the discredit of Mr. Batten, Mr. Cordery, or any other official implicated in these proceedings, but that our contemporary has prostituted his influence for years, to prevent all inquiry into the true state of matters. It is impossible to believe that the *Pioneer* was honestly blind to the character of Huq for instance, and to the use made of him by the Residency. The paper reserves its indignation until it sees clearly that it will only injure itself to maintain its former attitude of defying ourselves as slanderes, and then takes up the hue-and-cry after men who have so boldly belied the confidence it reposed in them. It is idle, however, to complain of an insincerity that is all but universal. The wisest course is to accept gladly the aid afforded, however late its comes. Unable to believe that Mr. Batten's evidence had been what the *Bombay Gazette* said it was, our contemporary sought confirmation of it by direct application to London, only to receive the telegram that will found elsewhere in our columns.—*Statesman.*

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE third annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the company's registered office, Esplanade Road, Mr. Alexander McKenzie, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors' report for the year ending 29th February, 1888, which was submitted to the meeting, has been already published.

It was proposed by Mr. T. Lidbetter, seconded by Mr. W. Crowder, and carried, that the directors' report and the accounts of the company made up to 29th February, 1888, be adopted.

Proposed by Mr. W. Crowder, seconded by Mr. A. B. F. Myer, and carried, that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 12 per share be paid to the shareholders on and after the 25th June, 1888.

Proposed by Mr. T. Lidbetter, and seconded by Mr. W. Crowder, that Mr. J. Rich, who retires by rotation, be re-elected a director.

Mr. M. Fischer proposed, and Mr. Myer seconded, that Mr. Richard Pile be elected a director in place of Mr. Rich. Mr. Fischer thought that it was advisable to have a change in the directorship at least every three years.

The chairman said he had been informed that Mr. Pile was going home for six months, and that therefore he would not be able to take up the proposed appointment.

On being put to the vote, Mr. Fischer's proposition was lost by a majority of one vote. The original proposition was then put and carried.

Proposed by Mr. Fischer, seconded by Mr. Myer, and carried, that Mr. N. S. Symons be re-elected auditor of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 300 per annum.

Proposed by Mr. Fischer, seconded by Mr. Crowder, and carried, that the thanks of the shareholders are due to the chairman, directors, and the managing director for their able management of the affairs of the company for the past year.

Mr. Fischer said that the year was a very good one, and that as an encouragement in future, a bonus of, say, half a month's salary should be given to the company's servants who deserved it.

The chairman said that the company was yet a young one, and he did not consider the giving of a bonus was advisable this year, although he thought it was desirable. Before the next general meeting the directors would think over the subject, and see if they could not recommend a dividend for next year.

The proceedings terminated with the customary vote of thanks to the chairman.

MISS CORNELIA SORABJI, B.A.

THE *Sydney Mail* of the 12th ult., contains a wood-cut portrait of Miss Cornelia Sorabji, the first lady B.A., of the Bombay University, and gives the following in its letter press :—

Women all over the world are bestirring themselves to assert their sometimes questionable, but in many cases perfectly justifiable, claims to a status in culture art, politics, &c., equal to that of men. Their fitness and right of doing so cannot be doubted any longer, considering the successes they have achieved at the universities of Great Britain, India, the United States, and on the Continent. Miss Cornelia Sorabji is a case in point. She is the daughter of the Rev. Sorabji, a Parsee honorary missionary of the Church Missionary Society in Poona, and of Mrs. Sorabji, who visited England in 1886 to plead the cause of female education in India, and was the first and only lady to enter the Deccan College at Poona in 1884. Her position, among upwards of 300 men, who, with the exception of two Englishmen and a few Parsees, were all Hindus, was at first a most difficult one, but, with the goal of her ambition ever in view, she went bravely on, winning golden opinions from principals and professors alike. Among her own sex her example has already borne fruit, two Parsee ladies and one Jewess having sought for admission into the colleges in Bombay and Poona. In Miss Sorabji's case no concessions were made. She studied Latin in common with the men (though French has since been allowed to lady-students). She was "top of her year" in the previous examination, has held a scholarship each year of her course, was "Hughling's Scholar" in 1885, having passed head of the University in English, "Havelock prizeman" the end of the same year, being top of the Deccan College in English, has taken honours each time, and in the final B. A. examination of the Bombay University, held in November, 1887, she was one of the four in the entire Presidency and the only student from her own college who succeeded in gaining first-class honours. Now that Miss Sorabji has thus succeeded, in spite of the unfriendly criticisms among her own countrymen and women upon her unprecedented career, her brave, high-souled behaviour cannot fail to raise the character and ability of women in the estimation of the Parsee and Hindoo community. The portrait was engraved from a photograph by Molkenteller Hammes, and Co.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to helth and longevity by the proper masticstion of food. ROWLANDS, ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice, compound of Oriental ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the breath. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots on incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL is the best and safest preserves of the hair, and produces a luxuriant and glossy growth; is also sold in a goldon colour. Ask chemists for ROWLAND' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

TANTIA BHIL.

THE interesting story of Tantia Bhil's exploits may be read from the judgment, which the Sudder Court of Indore has delivered, in the appeal of Khema, son of Krishna, Banjara of Satmara, Purganah Khargour, Zella Minar, Holkar's Territory, who was convicted and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for harbouring the notorious outlaw. The judgment reads as follows :—

The prisoner Khema *valad* Krishna has been charged with—(1) harbouring Tantia Bhil, the proclaimed notorious dacoit, by supplying him with food, provisions, and shelter, &c., under section 160 of the Indore Penal Code; (2) omitting to apprehend him, being bound by law as Ezardar and Patel to do so, under section 162, Indore Penal Code; and (3) receiving gratification for screening an offence, section 161. It appears that Khema, the prisoner, has been in close intimacy with the notorious dacoit, Tantia Bhil, for many years. Tantia and Khema are inhabitants of the neighbouring villages. Although Khema disowns any intercourse with Tantia from his boyhood, it is clear from the treatment, assistance, and support which Khema appears to have willingly accorded to Tantia during the last five years he has been enabled to persistently and successfully elude pursuit from all quarters. Khema is a man of substance and influence and possesses a number of men and means at his disposal. Being Ezardar of the villages in the hilly tracts of Satpura, he is the fittest man that an accomplished leaguer of dacoits like Tantia Bhil would naturally look to for arms, men, provisions, and shelter. Khema Naique, besides being the Ezardar and Patel of villages in the durbar territories, is by profession, a cattle-seller, called Banjara. He travels every year through Malwa, Khandesh, Deccan, and Hyderabad district for the purpose of making large purchases and sales of cattle. He carries a large body of men, horses, arms, etc., from town to town and village to village, and possesses ample facilities and means to support several dacoit gangs like that of Tantia Bhil. From what has been brought to light in evidence before this court, I presume that were it not for Khema's active assistance and support Tantia Bhil, with his indefatigable companions constituting a notorious gang of dacoits, would ere long have been brought to justice. Backed by the subordinate local officers, such as Rajaram Vishwanath, Third Class Magistrate of the Division, and Damodarpunt, Tannadar of Bamanalla, the prisoner, Khema Naique, have been able to deceive successfully so long the durbar and officials specially appointed by it and the British authorities, for the apprehension of the dacoits. The prisoner's complicity with Tantia Bhil and his followers, his interviews in private with the dacoits, and assistance he rendered to them during the last five years, have all been brought to light by his (Khema's) own servants and near relations, who were also concerned in the transaction, and who personally carried out Khema's orders. The chief merit of the evidence for the prosecution, therefore, lies in the facts that (1) the witnesses are mostly *participes crimines*; (2) the prisoner's own relations and servants who actually saw, did, and helped the acts done by the prisoner; (3) if they had been charged and tried along with Khema, their statements would be sufficient by themselves to convict them; a fact which accords a strong guarantee for the truthfulness and credibility of their statements.

The prosecution brought forward evidence to prove principally the following facts :—(*a.*) Some three years ago a theft of property, worth about Rs. 1,800, was committed at the prisoner's house. Khema accused four persons, named Teja, Ramoo, Chandra, and Kesha's nephew, and caused them to be arrested and put into custody through the Tannadar of Bamanalla, Damodarpunt, brother of Bhicajeepunt, Khema's goomasta. Khema got these men released on bail given, first, by Rama *valad* Dulla, Purma *valad* Gopa, Raghonath *valad* Krishna, and Dulla *valad* Gashee. These men had agreed to procure the restoration of the property within one week. They failed to do so. Khema then preferred another complaint against the thieves before Rajaram Vishvanath. The thieves then got Tantia Bhil to stand security with Khema Naique for the restoration of the property lost. Tantia stood security for them and agreed to restore the property to Khema Naique. Khema Naique accepted his security in Chip Khal, where he met Tantia. Khema then withdrew his complainant against the thieves by tendering a razinama before Rajaram Vishvanth, Khema, in his statements, admits the occurrence of theft, the accusation of Teja, Ramchandra, Ghashee their release on bail given by Ransa Purma, etc., and the tendering of the razinama of the complaint made before Rajaram Vishwanath. Khema does not admit of his having accepted the security of Tantia Bhil previously to the razinama. He neither admits having received from Tantia Bhil any silver articles or ready cash in satisfaction of his claims against the thieves, which witnesses Teja, Rama Bhawoo, and Ramchander and others state in their depositions. But Khema has failed to satisfy this court by any sufficient explanation as to how and why he withdrew his complaint he had preferred a second time before Rajaram Vishvanath, and what made him put in a razinama. This fact is only relevant in the present case, in so far as it goes to establish Khema Naique's intimacy with Tantia Bhil, and I am persuaded to think that Tantia did stand security for the restoration of Khema's property at the request of the thieves, whom Khema had accused. (*b.*) Khema Naique entertained Tantia Bhil in his Ezara villages, on several occasions supplied him with provisions and exchanged visits with him. The depositions of witnesses for the prosecution clearly establish these facts. There are some slight variations and disagreements amongst themselves as regards certain minor details, but they have substantially confirmed each other as regards the main facts. Tantia's meetings with Khema in Chip Khal for the purpose of security, followed by another visit at the Juna Pani on the Dasara holiday, his visit at the Gowadi of Eklya and Kakrya, in the month of Ashad or Jaith. Khema supplying Tantia with provisions for and receiving him at his villages are the principal facts which the witnesses have deposed to with unmistakeable precision and correctness. (*c.*) Khema received from Tantia Bhil a sum of Rs. 7,500. This fact the prisoner denies *in toto*; but his own servants and relations, Bhawoo Banjara, Sakru, and others who brought the sum on the back of a buffaloe and buried in Khema's house, have clearly stated in their deposition.

It is quite probable that Khema, who employed these confidential agent for carrying on his secret intercourse with the dacoit Tantia must have received something valuable in return for his services and troubles from his dacoit friend, and of which these men must be well aware. If the fact of Khema's intercourse with Tantia is true and believable, it could only be known through his servants and relations whom he then trusted. Khema admits in his tatement that the witneses were his servants and felations residing with him at the time when these events have been said to have taken place. Khema alleged some reasons to discredit the statements of some of his servants. Bhawoo Banjara for instance was Khema's servant up to the last year. Khema says, he committed theft of his valuable images of deities and cash of Rs. 15. Khema traced the sum of Rs. 15 to the hiding-place where Bhawoo had kept it and took it away, Bhawoo complained against Khema's conduct to Esriprasad, who ordered him to restore the sum to Bhawoo, alleging that he (Esriprasad) had given him the money. This is Khema's version of the reasons for discrediting Bhawoo's evidence.

But the facts to be gathered from the documentary and the oral evidence in the case appear to be quite different. They tend to enhance the value and credibility of Bhawoo's evidence. Bhawoo was at once a double instrument of Khema's and Esriprasad's. While he enjoyed the full confidence of Khema up to the last year, Esriprasad seems to have employed him as his spy on Khema Naique's actions in connection with Tantia's movements. It was about the same time last year, when Khema says Bhawoo stole his images and cash, that Bhawoo had given to Esriprasad clue of Tantia's arrival and visit with Khema and his encamping in the Kakry's limits. It was at this time that Khema admits to have asked peremptorily Esriprasad to leave his village. It was at this time that Bhawansingh had gone in search of Tantia, according to Bhawoo's information, though without success, and it was this piece of information which Khema suspected Bhawoo to have treacherously divulged to Esriprasad, which eventually led Khema to distrust Bhawoo and dismiss him from his service. All these facts go to clear up the mystery hanging over the fact of Khema's distrusting and dismissing his servants and relations. I do not see any reason why the statements of this witness, which have been confirmed by circumstantial and independent facts by the conduct of the prisoner as influenced by those facts, and also by some admissions of the prisoner himself, should be rejected as incredible merely because he stands in a hostile attitude towards his late master and patron. I, therefore, attach to the highest value the testimony of Bhawoo Banjara which it is capable of, and that of all others witnesses who confirm his statements materially. Bhawoo's evidence clearly proves the fact of Khema's receiving Rs. 7,500 from Tantia Bhil and his complicity with Tantia's plan and arrangement. (*d.*) Khema Naique was ordered, from time to time, to adopt every means in his power to cause Tantia's arrest; but he intentionally neglected to do so, though it was in his power to do so, or at least to give information to the nearest authorities. Khema himself admits Tantia's arrival at Kakarya last year and taking forcibly from his servants at Kakarya some provisions; but the fact of his giving information to Esriprasad or to his men of that fact the next day seems to be not proved by him. On the contrary, Sirdar Bahadoor's reports to the Durbar clearly show that he avoided all inquiry being made about Tantia's visiting and frequenting his Ezara villages and Gawadees. The evidence for the prosecution, though consisting of the oral statements of ignorant and illiterate persons, is overwhelming in quality as well as in quantity. Their inability to remember correctly the dates or the months or the year when any particular fact took place has caused some inconsistencies in their statements. Some of the statements are inconsistent as regards the facts of time and place and other collateral circumstances with the statements of other witnesses; but this fact, far from repairing their worth and credibility, goes to enhance them by reason of their being quite free from any collusion, tutoring or police skill.

The great mass of documentary evidence on which the prisoner relies in his defence greatly strengthens the case for the prosecution instead of weakening it. I cannot quite understand what earthly purpose it is intended by the prisoner to serve in his defence. It is almost suicide to the prisoner's defence. The perwana granted by Rajaram Vishwanath to Khema enabling the latter to carry arms, men, etc., read along with another perwana given by the official in the Nizam's State and the prisoner's own admission clearly raises a strong presumption that, in the year 1886, Khema carried through British territories arms and men for some unlawful purpose. It may be to supply Tantia Bhil with arms, and Khema issues a perwana for sixty men, eleven swords, two guns, ten chivors (daggers), twelve axes, eight durratas, and carries only 38 men, five swords one gun, four daggers, nine durratas in the Nizam territories on the strength of that illegal perwana, and leaves the rest in Khandesh without any perwana at all. I cannot understand how to reconcile Khema's conduct in carrying arms through the Nizam's State with a perwana and in leaving his men with arms in Khandesh without one. Khema does not say that his arms were taken away in Khandesh. The natural presumption which these considerations lead to is that he may have carried these men and arms, and left them in Khandesh for some unlawful purpose. The letters from Esriprasad and Lieutenant Moonasshingh clearly shows that Khema Naique had undertaken, nay, even seriously promised, to arrest Tantia Bhil within his Ezara villages, which Tantia was rightly suspected to visit and resort to. The very fact of Khema Naique had been able to recapture Samlya Banjara, an associate of Tantia's shows that Tantia and his associates did frequent his villages. The recapture of Samlya Banjara has been relied on as a fgreat stronghold of defence; but taking all the circumstances connected with Khema's conduct with Tantia Bhil into consideration, the recapture of Samlya was intended to work something like deception on the durbar and the British officials, specially deputed on the duty to arrest Tantia by inspiring confidence into their minds regarding Khema's complete good faith in the promises to arrest Tantia.

Here I must record my opinion regarding the conduct of Rajaram Vishwanath and Third Class Magistrate at Shiloo, Nandrya and Damodarpunt, Tannadar of Bamaila. These officers at the durbar appear to have very much misconducted themselves in identifying their interests with those of Khema Naique, and throwing every sort of obstacle in the way of public criminial justice in so important a prosecution as the present case. Some of the important witnesses for the prosecution have been arrested on some pretence or other after they gave their depositions before the magistrate. They were put in custody, threatened with corporal infliction of injury in order to make them consent to withdraw their former statements affecting Khema at the time of trial in this court. Some of the witnesses have been actually seriously injured. They were under medical treatment in the Residency hospital. The case had to be postponed on account of their sickness. Rajaram Vishwanath refused to send some witnesses under a pretext of inquiries pending against them in his court, and thus delayed the trial. I would here suggest that the conduct of these officers may be properly inquired into. It may as well profitably be ascertanded by proper inquiry by what authority he issued the perwana to Khema Naique which enables Khema Naique to carry arms, etc., into British territories. I convict Khema valad Krushna Banjara of all the offences charged and pass the following sentence :—That he should suffer rigorous imprisonment for a term of seven years, and pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, and in default of payment of the fine to undergo a further term of rigorous imprisonment for one year. The gold ring before the court is not clearly proved to be that one which Tantia is said to to have given to Khema, who gave it to Purma Naique. It should be, therefore, sold and the proceeds credited to Government.

SANITATION IN CALCUTTA.

THE report of the Calcutta Health Society which has just been published deals, among other questions, with the proposed amalgamation of the town and suburbs to which much public attention has been recently given. The subject the Society observes is one of the most important sanitary schemes which has engaged attention for many years. Further the report says :—

Some idea of the terribly insanitary condition of the suburbs may be gathered from two notices which appeared in the Calcutta papers in December of last year. The pictures given in these graphic descriptions are in no sense over-coloured, but this can only be understood by actual inspection. The tract to be included in the Municipal area is one in which the Commissioners must enforce the adoption and constant supervision of those measures for preserving the health of the public which constitute the most important duty, and the most weighty responsibility that can devolve on the Municipality of a large city. In connexion with the sewerage of the suburbs the Council are not prepared to admit that the system which has been adopted in Calcutta would be the most suitable for the surrounding tracts; their distance from the river seems a serious objection to the introduction of sewers which need efficient flushing for their proper working, and with regard to which in Calcutta itself success has not been so marked as to justify any further extension of Mr. Clarke's scheme. Before any decision be come to, the projects presented to the authorities, or to be called for, should be submitted for careful consideration by drainage engineers in England, whose practical acquaintance with the application and working of the most recent improvements in this direction qualify them to pronounce an authoritative opinion on any proposal submitted to them. In this connection the Council would submit that enquiry should be made of properly qualified and perfectly unbiassed persons as to the adaptability of Shone's system of pneumatic sewerage. It has been adopted in Rangoon, where the local conditions in many respects resemble these to be dealt with in the suburbs. Constant removal of the contents of Shone's sewers is secured by automatic appliances. Much less water is required for this system than for the one spoken of in Calcutta as Clarke's system. Shone's sewer system, moreover, can be introduced piecemeal and in independent sections, and in the long run it would probably be cheaper than extension of the Calcutta system, which, it has been estimated, will involve an outlay of about two crores of rupees. The Council have shown from Sir Ranald Martin's report that a complete neglect of sanitary precautions marked the early history of the development of the city. The city and suburbs were suffered to become what they are before any municipal corporation was in existence to be held responsible for their sanitary defects. It was scarcely possible to press those defects on public attention more possibly than they were pressed fifty years ago by Sir R. Martin. It seems to the Council

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

LOST, a BUNCH of KEYS, on last Monday night. The finder will be rewarded, if necessary,—Please apply to THOMAS LIDBETTER, Fort.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, is open to sea-breeze on all sides. Special rates for the Monsoon.—For terms, apply to the Manager.

PRESCRIPTIONS neatly and carefully prepared from the purest drugs at very moderate charges.—WRIGHT & Co., Chemists, near Forbes Ice Factory, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. a Pell's valuable household furniture, full-sized Billiard-table by Lazarus, Harmonium, &c., at Cumballa Hill, above Kemps, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

JAS McCABE'S Genuine Gold open case and Hunting WATCHES. Suitable for presentation to Ladies and Gentlemen.—Apply to the Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—"The Mechanic Magazines or The World of Science," 15 Vols., from 1848 to'55 complete, in leather binding, with gold letters. For Rs. 10 only.—Apply "K." care of this paper.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints two pages of note paper at one time. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a PARTNER, with a Capital of Rs. 3,000 for a permanent lucrative business. Hindoo or Parsee preferred. An ample satisfaction will be given.—Apply "LUCK," care of this paper.

AN EXPERIENCED NURSE for children offers her services at an inexpensive remuneration. —Apply to "LUCY," care of *Gazette* Office, Bombay.

IN order to afford facility to the PUBLIC for getting DOMESTIC SERVANTS, R. NOWROJEE, secures and supplies them with men of realy Good character.—Opposite Macropolo, Meadow Street.

TO LET, an airy FLOOR facing the Clock Tower Gardens, suitable for office or dwelling. Rent, Rs. 150 per month.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO LET, on top of Pali Hill, Bandora, a large BUNGALOW, entirely open to westerly sea-breeze, commanding beautiful view.—Address "H.." care of this paper.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper-storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

PEARSE'S BREAD-VAN STOPS at the KOLLAH CHOWKEY, Parel Road, every morning, from 6-45 to 7 o'clock.

SINGER STILL LEADS ! ! The only medal at the New Castle Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

ALWAYS FOREMOST in the field ! !—The first order of merit at Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co's SEWING MACHINES.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

AMMUNITIONS for AIR-GUNS.—SHOTS, 1,000, Rs. 4 ; Darts, 1 dozen, Rs. 1-8. L. STEFFENAUER, 3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest wholesale and retail prices.—KANNY & Co., 59, Meadows Street.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample Tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

WALKING STICKS.—A choice selection of mounted sterling silver, and unmounted, cinnamon, cane, oak, ash, cherry, vines, olives, &c., from Re. 1. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2- ; Postage, 4 annas.

CUTLER, PALMER'S GLENTROMIE.—Another SPECIALITE, five years old, Rs. 24 No Whisky should be drunk ,—certainly not in tropica climates—that is not matured and free from fusel oil.

LEATHER GOODS.—Purses, Hand Bags, Albums, Scrap Albums, Writing Desks, Shaving, Cases, Dressing Bags, &c., &c. MORENAS and Co. Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

FOR SALE, specially made, the newest, cheapest, strongest, and most perfect, "VICTORIA JUBILEE FIRE PROOF SAFE." Warranted an excellent Security from Fire and Thieves, fitted with Chubb's Patent Lock.—Sole Manufacturer, N. PURBHOODAS, No. 392, Kalbadevi, and No. 62, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c. ; also Gimps and Cords to match.

18, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,

FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of 51 BUNDLES of SANDALWOOD, recovered from the sea, and damaged by sea-water.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mody Bunder (Jagree Shed), by order of Mr. Vullubdass Hunsraz, and on account and risk of the Underwriters, landed per Cotiah "Harsingar," Tindal Jeewa,—51 bundless of sandalwood, recovered from the sea and damaged by sea-water.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 14th June, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs Mehrjee, Johnstone and Co., or the Co-operative Stores Co., Ld., on account of the concerned, an invoice of bentwood furniture of the newest designs, consisting of bed-room, dining-room and drawing-room chairs of various patterns, drawing-room sofas, bedsteads, child's cots and rockers, baby's tables and chairs, office and folding chairs, garden benches, round tables and chairs, screens, teapoys, washhand stands, stools, and many other articles.

Also an invoice of brass and iron bedsteads, child's perambulators, oleographs, hanging 2, 3, 4 and 5-lights kerosine lamps, plated and brass harness, 2, 3, 4 and 5-bottles pickle and cruet stands, &c., &c.

The above is now on view, and will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 35, Marine Lines, next door to the Officers' Mess, 4th Bombay Rifles, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, plated ware, glass, and crockery ware, a handsome mahogany grand square Piano by John Broadwood and Son, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of Lieut. T. R. A. G. MONTGOMERY.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey, and coloured piece-goods, &c.

On account of the concerned—
5 cases each, one dozen Magnin's Champagne.
4 cases each, two dozen Magnin's Champagne.
AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome, strong, English-built self-driving park phaeton, by Lauriet Marner, in very good order.
1 handsome strong English-built dog-cart, in very good order.
1 strong-built square-shaped landau, in very good order.
1 strong bay Arab horse, 14-2½, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome, strong, glass-fronted miniature brougham, by Kesterton, in very good order.

AUCTION SALE of Sundry Machinery, Rails, Castings, Building Materials, &c., at the Bombay Tramway Co's. Stable, Colaba.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, a quantity of sundry Machinery, rails, castings, grain crushing machine, a chaff cutting machine, old castings, sundry wrought and scrap iron, old harness, teakwood windows, carriage wheels, and other sundry materials.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property, situated at Girgaum Breach Candy Road.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Sitanath Gopinath Ainkya, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Gunpatrao Mahadhowrao and Pooliajee Madhowrao, the mortgagors, the following very valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Girgaum Breach Candy Road at Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bhuleshwar, containing by admeasurement 310 square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the late Bhagvantrao Venkeyjee, on or towards the west by the said Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the north by the property of the late Succaram Nillajee, and on or towards the south by the property formerly belonging to the late Moroba Sadashewjee, and now by the new building belonging to Messrs. Ardasar Bazonjee and Sorabjee Bezonjee, pleaders, which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 44, New No 239, old Survey No 394 and New Survey No 250, and which said dwelling-house was formerly assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under No 615, and is now assessed under Ward Nos 4212-13, and street Nos 383-85 and Ward No 4211, and street No 2, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Khandarao Morojee, Solicitor, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 14th June, 1888.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, Parcels, and Telegrams for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which cannot be delivered at Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, by 7 a.m., on FRIDAY, 15th instant, should be addressed to Government House, Ganesh Khind, until further notice.

J. MONTEATH,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, 11th June, 1888.

DR. P. LISBOA,

M. R. C. S., (Eng.), L. M., (Rot.), L. M. & S.,

HAS MOVED

To No. 118, CHURNEY WADY,

near Hormusjee Wadia's Fire Temple.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address : MARCKS & Co., Limited,

Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE,

AUTHORISED.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1854, respectively.

Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna,

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 13.

THE advance of 1-16d. per oz. in the price of Silver which was reported on Monday through private channels, is confirmed by Reuter's financial telegram of last evening, which quotes the metal at 42 1-16d. per oz. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged yesterday at £66⅞ ; but in the other denomination there was a decline of ¼ per cent. at £70¼. Consols and Indian Sterling Loan were unaltered at 99 ½ and 105¾, respectively. In Paris, Rentes were steady at 105⅞.

There was no further movement in Mincing Lane; and the Market for East Indian Wheat was unchanged since Monday. The Sheep Skin sales closed in London yesterday with a good demand, and Bombay qualities d. to 1d. per lb. higher. 680,000 Skins are reported to have been sold, which is the total number put forward when the sales commenced.

The firm tone which prevailed in Liverpool at the close of last, and the beginning of this week, gave place yesterday to a quiet feeling, the sales reaching only 10,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats. The price of ready Mid-Uplands was still maintained at the enhanced quotation of 5d. per lb ; but Monday's advance in American Arrivals was lost, nearer deliveries being quoted 1-32d., and more distant ones 1-64d. lower. Surats were without change. The Manchester Market had been firm, but quotations are wired as before.

In New York there was no change, spot Cotton being still quoted at 10⅛ cents, and August Futures at 10·21 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales, comparing as undernoted with the two previous years, the total figures for which now compare with the present season as follows :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	5,000	1,100	6,800
Three days' do. ...	11,000	2,100	16,600
Since 1st Sept. 1887..	5,353,000	5,180,200	5,248,700

The improved demand which we noticed in our Local Cotton Market yesterday was not sustained to-day, the tamer advices to hand this morning from the centres of the trade having quickly checked any tendency to an advance in prices here, and we have to report a quiet though steady market with only a small business transacted. The demand for Dharwar, which was the most prominent feature yesterday, appears to have been satisfied by the purchases then made, and has been absent to-day ; and enquiry has run chiefly on Westerns and Bhownugur, which have been firm at rather higher rates. The purchases, which sum up under 1,300 bales, comprise these two growths, at Rs. 199 and Rs. 214, respectively ; Julgaum, at Rs. 190 ; Khangaum, at Rs. 209 ; Dhollera, at Rs. 206 ; and a little Compta and Vingorla, at Rs. 171-78 per candy.

WHEAT.—Inquiry in this market continues very slack and the tone quiet, and only a few small purchases have been reported to-day, prices, however, being quoted as before.

SEEDS, although showing more animation than Wheat, cannot be called active, and only a moderate business all round has transpired again to-day. Prices both of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* of all descriptions are quoted as before, and the tone of the market is steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	3,329 bales.
Wheat	53,011 cwts.
Linseed	10,068 ,,
Rapeseed	14,948 ,,
Poppyseed	1,388 ,,
Groundnuts	586 ,,

FREIGHTS are steady. The Amphitrite (s) has been fixed for Liverpool at 19s. 9d. to 20s. Light cargo has been engaged for Marseilles at 18s. 3d., and some engagements are reported to have been made by speculators at 18s. to 18s. 6d. per ton for next month's loading.

EXCHANGE.—To-day has been a typical Wednesday for this market, a quiet but fairly steady tone having prevailed, but with very little doing and small inclination on any side to operate pending the result of Council allotments being known. A few lots of 3 months' sight Credits for June were placed in the earlier part of the day at 1s. 4 7-32d. ; and one transaction between Banks in Wire Transfer was reported for October, at 1s. 4 5-32d. ; also a little ready Telegraphic at 1s. 4 3-32d. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 3-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16 to 3-32d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 4¼d. ,,
Credits do.	...1s. 4 7-32d. ,,
Francs do.	...1·71½ ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet with a little doing for the two accounts, but next to nothing for money. Four per cents. for cash were quoted at par in the earlier part of the day ; but the rate weakened a little, and 99 15-16 was named at closing. For the next account 99 13-16 has been the quotation, and 99⅝ for the July settlement. 4½ per cent. Paper was called 104⅞ in the morning, but 105 was quoted again this evening.

SHARES have been rather neglected to-day, the demand for Mill Scrip having subsided for the moment, and the chief interest in the market thus withdrawn. The only changes which we have to note this evening are a decline of Rs. 10 in Sassoon Mill shares ; and Rs. 5 each in Jivraz Balloo, and Luckmidas Khimji ; and in Press Shares a decline of Rs. 5 in Bombay, and an advance of Rs. 2½ in Mofussil. Bombay Bank shares are Re. 1½ lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	861½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	930
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	810
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	849
National Bank of India	87,330	$125		5 pct.	130
		250			
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£161
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,150
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,000
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,025
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.ct	200 / 150
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	174
Bapty Co., Ld.	525		185	Nil.	52
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	500
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	90nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,025
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	755
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	5 p.c.	107½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	505
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	90	100	Rs. 10	63
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	49,000	25	25		½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	250	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	377
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	123
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 7	40
Port Canning Co.	8,000	60	1,000	R. 9	260
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	50nom
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	p.c	109
Bombay & Co., Ld.	1,000	50	1	9 p.c.	85
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	..	..	...	92
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,205
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	201
Western India Flour Mills	900	125	125	nil	49
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200	200	p	160
Berar Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,250		All		90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES ; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

GREENWOOD—June 6, at Jullundur, the wife of J A Greenwood, District Engineer, of a son.

HAMMOND—June 7, at Sherborne House, Murree, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A G Hammond, V C, of a daughter.

RANT—June 8, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain W J Rant, XIIth Royal Lancers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

IRVINE—FOSTER—June 4, at All Saints' Church, Ajmere, by the Rev B H Skelton, Arthur Aydrlott Irvine, Travelling Auditor, Indian Midland Railway, to Blanche Isabel, eldest daughter of William Foster, Esq. of Ajmere.

DEATH.

DALY—June 1, at Mussoorie, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Francis Dermot Daly, aged 57 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1888.

Two important witnesses were examined on Tuesday by the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into the Deccan Mining Scandal, and we publish this morning a summary of their evidence telegraphed by our London correspondent. The Nawab Moshin-ul-Mulk (Moulvi Mahdi Ali) testified that in the October of last year, and again in March, the Sirdar Diler Jung declared to him that he did not possess any shares in the Deccan Mining Company, and that he had not derived any profit whatever from the scheme. Evidently there was a want of intelligent understanding between the Sirdar and his friends in London. In November 1886 Mr. Watson had acquainted Mr. Rock, the Nizam's English Agent in London, with the fact that a quarter of the concessionaires' shares had been given to him. The denial and its reiteration only served to show that the Sirdar knew that in receiving a quarter of the concession he had received something which it was necessary to conceal. Yet in paragraph 23 of his Reply to the interrogatories of the Government he states that he informed the late Sir Salar Jung that "I was to have a quarter share in the Mining Concession." Sir Salar Jung is dead, and cannot contradict that assertion. But the facts contradict it : the Sirdar's asseverations in October, repeated in March, contradict it. Placed by the side of the denials that he had received a single share in the Company, or had profited by the scheme, the twenty-fourth paragraph of the Sirdar's Reply derives a particular interest:—"After the registration of the Company, I received from Mr. Winter 21,250 fully paid up shares, and 3,750 shares on which £25 per share had been paid by him, and I paid him the sum of £18,750 besides interest and charges, and I became liable for the further call of £5 a share on these 3,750 shares. At this time the prospects of the Company were doubtful." On the whole he felt that he had made rather a bad bargain; the prospects of the Company were "doubtful." This is of a piece with Mr. Watson's lament to the Parliamentary Committee, that the reward he had received for his work in connection with the Company was insufficient. The Nawab, in the course of his evidence, stated that the purpose of the Nizam's Government was to develop the mining wealth of the country by means of a company with a million of capital, which was to be issued as required. That this was also the view of the Government of India is apparent on the face of official documents. Mr. Fitzgerald, First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, who was examined after the Nawab, gave evidence as to the proceedings when the final draft of the agreement was gone over by himself and the Sirdar Diler Jung. He believed—as his written instructions compelled him to believe—that the £150,000 agreed to be issued was meant as a "first issue." It did not occur to him that 85,000 shares were to be given to the promoters, for there was nothing to show that such was the intention, and it would have been inconsistent with the object of the concession. The Sirdar in his replies admits that he did not call Mr. Fitzgerald's attention to the desirability of introducing into the draft a stipulation with reference to the first issue. The audacity of stating that the omission was due to the fact that no hint of the condition of a limitation to first issue was ever given may be judged by the fact that the two written memoranda setting forth the final emendations to be made in the draft specified twice over that there was to be "a first issue." Apart from the omission to insert a limitation in words, where was the authority to divert £850,000 of the capital of £1,000,000 to other purpose than that for which the Company was formed, namely the development of the mineral resources of the Nizam's territories? Mr. Fitzgerald did not even conceive that anything of the kind could be done, and he therefore unfortunately omitted to insert the form of words given in the memoranda of instructions, which would have rendered it impossible. That he was not wholly without excuse in believing that the appropriation of the greater portion of the capital by the concessionaires would be inconsistent with the object of the concession, is shown by the fact that Diler Jung admits that he "had no authority to consent and did not consent to any gift by the directors of the Mining Company of £85,000 fully paid up shares to the concessionaires." No one possessed authority to do anything so preposterous ; what was done was wholly unauthorised and unwarranted. When the Sirdar went on in the next sentence to say that he had no authority to object to the course taken, he made too modest an estimate of his responsibilities. He had the power to object, and it was his first duty ; but when he had to chose between the fulfilment of his duty and the silent appropriation of a fourth share of the concession he had no difficulty in making his choice. Mr. Cordery's examination is fixed for to-morrow ; his evidence, the last taken by the Committee, will be heard with the greatest interest, for it will explain what is still obscure,—how the Resident became the dupe, as the Nizam was the victim, of the Sirdar and his abettors.

THE communication from Mr. Gostling which we published on Monday brings into prominence certain incidents of the financing and management of some of the Bombay mills to which it is highly important that attention should be called. There is nothing new in the complaint against the operation of the quarter-anna system which figures in the letter, but there is something very special in the account of its working and of its accompaniments which has to be given in any history of the Gordon Mill since it has passed under the fostering care of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. The Mill, as anyone with a memory of local finance and industry knows well enough, has a chequered and a not uninteresting history. It owes its origin to the adventurous spirit of the late Mr. John Gordon, and early in its course it shared in the adversity which alternated with brilliant flashes of prosperity in the career of that remarkable man. The root and origin of its misfortunes was the inadequacy of the capital on which it started. In these misfortunes Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit came readily and frequently to its aid. He helped to settle accounts with the machinery contractors ; he helped with working capital on the frequent occasions on which it was badly wanted. It is not on record, so far as we know, but we hope that we are doing a worthy citizen no injustice in registering the belief that for favours of the latter kind the company had the pleasure of paying interest at the patriarchal rate of twelve per cent. per annum. For so much of the loans as were made to the company on mortgage payment was made at the very adequate rate of nine per cent. The early records of the company tell a monotonous and depressing tale. When the Directors gave a report with their balance sheet they dealt liberally in regrets. In 1884 the Mill was losing at the rate of more than a lakh a year, and there was then a balance of a lakh due to the contractors for the machinery, to say nothing of machinery on its way out, and of large sums due on the building account. Before the Mill had been working for a year a loss of eighty-three thousand rupees had been totalled, of which over seventy-five thousand rupees represented interest. This was a bad beginning, and the Directors thought it was not too soon, even thus early in its career, to make an end of it. Accordingly, in September 1884 they advised the shareholders, instead of continuing the working of the Mill under such a burden of loss and debt, to either reconstruct the company or go into liquidation. The company went into liquidation, and the present Gordon Spinning and Manufacturing Company was in 1886 built up upon its ruins. The capital of the new company was fixed at fourteen-and-a-half lakhs, in shares of 150 rupees each, about a thousand of which were distributed amongst the shareholders in the old concern. The agency of course remained in the hands of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and his firm. Their lien upon the undertaking was too considerable for the liquidators to be able to remove it, and as to the new company it is difficult to see how it could have started on its career without Sir Dinshaw's lakhs. In the first balance-sheet issued by the new company no less than twelve lakhs and-a-quarter is entered as due to him, of which about half was under mortgage bearing under the agreement an interest of seven-and-a-half per cent., and the other half on current account, bearing nine per cent. interest. More than half the capital—5,300 shares out of 9,700—meanwhile has remained unallotted.

Thus it Sir Dinshaw proved in the hour of adversity to be a *deus ex machina*, the shareholders can scarcely help regarding him also as an Old Man of the Sea. The company still owe him nearly eleven lakhs, of which four lakhs and three-quarters, being on current account, would have drawn interest, according to the terms of the agreement, at nine per cent. As a matter of fact, however, seven and three-quarter per cent. per annum seems to have been charged for the fifteen months ending in last December. This is more than liberal interest, considering the nature of the security. Other first class mills raise all the short loans they need at five-and-a-half per cent. and four-and-a-half per cent. per annum, for a year and six months respectively, and no mill of the character of the Gordon need pay seven-and-a-half per cent. for money lent to it on mortgage, unless indeed it is at the mercy of a wealthy capitalist who desires to take advantage of its difficulties. The rates stipulated for were such as might have been reasonable in the case of an old-fashioned, badly appointed mill, which had no intrinsic advantages. But the Gordon is admirably equipped, and if it had been more fortunately financed it would have taken its place in the front rank. But it has had to struggle under the double burden of debt and of the quarter-anna agency commission. This latter burden has been imposed upon it with a peculiar weight. Disadvantageous as it is at the best of times, and under the most favourable circumstances, nothing can be more burdensome when it is entirely withdrawn from the control of the shareholders as it has been in the case of the Gordon Mill. The lavish way in which the Mill has been extended, and in which machinery has been added, would have been astonishing under a company making so little profit as the Gordon Mill has done had not the hands of the agents been dangerously free, and had not the system under which they worked been directly discouraging to economy. No management that had a community of interest with the shareholders would have lavishly laid down machinery for spining low counts,—notoriously the least remunerative class of products, and the least in demand. But it is the characteristic of the agency system under which the Gordon is worked that what pays the shareholders least pays the agents best. Low counts may be a drug in the market, but that matters nothing to an agent who gets his quarter anna irrespectively of the price they may fetch. Yet even the quarter-anna system might be tolerable if it were worked under a reasonable control by directors possessing the confidence of the shareholders, and who have some voice in the policy of the mill —some power of veto on extensions profitable only to the agents, and on production for which there is no economic justification. Otherwise it is difficult to foresee where the freedom of mill agents is to end. The English Duke who ventured to ask "cannot a man do what he likes with his own?" was met by a very discouraging rejoinder, and mill agents who act too freely within the four corners of their agreement must remember that after all they should not do quite as they like with the resources of other people. There is no agreement, even in Bombay, which would permit a mill agent to spin coir yarn in his mill and take a quarter of an anna a pound commission on it. But there is room enough in some of the articles of association to permit an agent standing absolutely on his covenanted rights to spin candle wicks. Is Sir Dinshaw, in standing up for his right to do what he likes under a hard bargain, prepared to put it to a test in that very practical way?

It may be as well to admit that, as the case stands, the shareholders of the Gordon will have exceedingly little power to help themselves. The control of the Mill and of its policy is virtually in the hands of Sir Dinshaw and his firm. The articles of association require that in order to convene an extraordinary general meeting the consent of the holders of five hundred shares must be obtained, and as the whole of the allotted shares, with the exception of about four hundred, are held by him and his family and nominees, one means of effectual protest against the management is gone. A corresponding stipulation in regard to the right to demand a poll takes away another means of challenging the policy of the managers. Thus the agents are fenced around in a zareeba vulnerable only to the prevailing force of public opinion. Sir Dinshaw's "*non possumus*" at the meeting three weeks ago was the refusal of a man who felt that his legal rights were a sufficient answer to claim that might be made upon h[illegible] any who had nothing to re[illegible]m by people of the case [illegible]ut upon but the equities but the benefactions which have made the name of the worthy Knight famous have been entirely misunderstood by the public if they have been the acts of a man who is content to plead "his bond" as a final answer to a claim for a reasonable division of the profits of an undertaking. Our captains of industry are assumed to have at heart the larger and more enduring interests of the trade with which they have been associated. Sir Dinshaw is a far seeing man, and can we suppose take in larger prospects than those that are bounded by the four walls of one of his mills. Has he ever asked himself if the mill industry of Bombay would be worth five years' purchase if the methods of management which have been followed in the Gordon Mill were to become normal amongst us? We are doing fairly well, but the depression of 1884 and 1885 was not the last that we shall have to meet, and the mills that in addition to dear cotton and a low price for yarn have to struggle against an agency system like that described in our columns the other day, and to pay nine per cent. for the money that they require for their daily operations, must in the day of stress and trial fall like houses of cards. "It is so written in the bond" of course. But if that is Sir Dinshaw's last word his fellow-citizens will be disappointed.

THE first court on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court re-opened yesterday on the termination of the May vacation, Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, presiding.

THE Cercle Litteraire is still doing admirable work in promoting a taste for French in Bombay. The library has recently received some important additions, and its shelves now represent every phase of French literature, classic and modern. The number of members has largely increased of late, and the readings that are given at the monthly meetings serve to demonstrate the advantage that the members are deriving from their connection with the Society. At the meeting on Tuesday night a very interesting feature was provided in the reading of the first act of "Hernani" by four French members, the reading being prefaced by an address by the accomplished President, M. Pedraza, who indicated with great clearness the characteristics of the Romantic movement in France, to which "Hernani" was a clarion call, as well as those of the classic school against which Victor Hugo's masterpiece was so daring a revolt.

THE memorial in favour of the retention of the C. D. Acts has been largely signed by members of the Medical Services in Northern India, and

TELEGRAMS.

THE DECCAN MINING INQUIRY.

EVIDENCE OF MOHSIN-UL-MULK AND MR. FITZGERALD.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The witnesses examined by the Committee to-day were the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk and Mr. Fitzgerald, First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

The Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk said that on two occasions, in October 1887, and in March of the present year, the Sirdar Diler Jung had explicitly denied to him that he possessed a single share in the Deccan Mining Company, or that he had derived any profit whatever from the scheme.

The Nawab at some length defined the position of the Nizam's Government in relation to the enterprise, and said that the object it had in view was the gradual development of the mining wealth of the territory by the issue of the capital of the Company as it was required, the amount to be eventually drawn upon being fixed at a million sterling.

The witness further stated that though the Sirdar Diler Jung had denied that he had any financial interest in the Company, he understood that as far back as November 1886 Mr. Watson had informed the Nizam's English Agent, Mr. Rock, that the Sirdar had received a quarter of the concessionaires' shares.

Mr. Fitzgerald described the proceedings connected with the final drawing up of the concession. He said that at the time he believed that the £150,000 agreed to be issued was meant as a first issue. There was nothing to show that the eighty-five thousand shares were to be given to the promoters. This would have been inconsistent with the object of the concession.

The Chairman of the Committee hopes the inquiry may be terminated on Friday.

The Committee has had a large number of names submitted to it of witnesses willing to give evidence, but it has rejected a good many, including Mr. Seymour Keay, who is understood to have given great assistance in the preliminary stages of the inquiry, and Mr. Moreton Frewen.

Mr. Cordery will give evidence on Friday.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 13.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent telegraphs that at the Deccan Mining Committee's sitting to-day the Nawab Moshin-ul-Mulk, the Nizam's Minister, produced documents forwarded by the Hyderabad Government.

He said that Abdul Huq in October, 1886, and in May, 1887, had stated emphatically in the presence of witness and others that he had no shares in the Company and no connection with it, and had made no profit out of it.

The witness does not believe that Sir Salar Jung, Junior, or the present Prime Minister, had any knowledge of the late Sir Salar Jung's letter authorising Abdul Huq to receive remuneration. Abdul Huq had strongly urged the Government to purchase the shares, quoting the precedent of Lord Beaconsfield's purchase of an interest in the Suez Canal. The Government came to a decision to buy the shares on the 10th May, and a telegram was sent on that day to Mr. Watson instructing him accordingly. A reply was received.

Mr. Watson, being at this point re-called, said he had no recollection of receiving any such telegram or sending a reply.

The Nawab, continuing, said he did not consider the Company was doing much to develop the mining resources of the State. Less work was going on now than formerly. Abdul Huq's claim to £83,000 commission on the railway scheme was still before the Council at Hyderabad. He did not believe that any of the Nizam's officials knew that £850,000 were to be paid to the concessionaires.

Mr. Fitzgerald said he had little recollection of the negotiations while he was in charge at the Residency, and had no idea from the agreement that the concessionaires would have £850,000.

The Committee appeared surprised at his forgetfulness.

The Chairman intimated that besides Mr. Cordery a few witnesses would be taken, and he hoped the inquiry would close on Friday next, or, at any rate, on the Tuesday following.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

THE CASE PRONOUNCED HOPELESS.

POTSDAM, JUNE 12, EVENING.

The condition of the Emperor of Germany is most alarming.

He has high fever. In the evening he was nourished through a tube.

The disease has reached the gullet and destroyed the cartilage next to the wind-pipe.

The attending doctors declare the case hopeless.

JUNE 13, MORNING.

The Bulletin issued this morning states that the Emperor Frederick passed a good night and that the breathing was better.

LONDON, JUNE 13, MORNING.

Owing to an alarming telegram from Potsdam the Prince of Wales abstained from being present at the Ascot Races yesterday.

CRISIS IN MADRID.

MADRID, JUNE 13.

A Ministerial crisis has occurred here owing to the resignation of General Martinez Campos, the Governor of Nouvelle-Castille.

Senor Sagasta, the Premier, is reforming the Ministry.

THE MILITARY TRESPASS CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 13.

The trial of the case against Colonel Tabutean and officers of the 9th Madras Infantry for trespass and mischief closed to-day, when the defendants were honorably acquitted by Mr. Scharlieb, who remarked that the plaintiff had put forward gross and most mischievous perversion of facts.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JUNE 13.

A large meeting of the inhabitants of Kolhapur was held to-day in the Native Library Hall to adopt an address of congratulation to Khan Bahadur Meherji Kuverji, Dewan and president of Council, on the title of C.I.E. being conferred on him, and to apply to Government for permission to present the same to him. Shrimant Nagojirao Patankar presided.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here this afternoon.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes left here yesterday evening.

JUNE 13.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left here last night.

HONGKONG, JUNE 12.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Melpomene left this evening for Bombay.

COLOMBO, JUNE 13.

Mail steamer Coromandel, from Calcutta, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.	
Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66⅞
4½ per cent. do.	70⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105⅛
Bar Silver	42 1-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 13.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mails for Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat) closed at Karachi at 10-30 a.m. on 14th instant.

Mauritius mail closes for Mozambique on Friday evening, 15th inst.

Bangkong-Saigon interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted within Indian frontier.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 12.

10 p.m.	80·9

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13.

6 a.m.	79·6
10 a.m.	85·5
2 p.m.	86·1
4 p.m.	84·4

"Mofussilite" writes to us :—"Can you or any of your numerous readers inform me at what orphanage or other charitable institution in Bombay children's (girls') old clothes and hats would be acceptable, as I have some to dispose of in that way." We shall be glad to forward to our correspondent the name of any institution desirous of communicating with him.

THE limit of size in ship-building is continually increasing. We may yet see a sea-going manageable vessel which will be nearly as large as the luckless Great Eastern. As a matter of fact, the Arcadia, the new P. and O. steamer, is the largest vessel except the Great Eastern which has ever navigated the Thames. Our heaviest ironclads would look squat little monsters side by side with this vast and graceful steamer. It is gratifying to learn that she can run up to over seventeen knots in calm water, and can keep up a speed of considerably over sixteen knots in a sea-way. She is fitted with the bulkheads and supports required by the Admiralty, and will be a valuable armed cruiser in war-time : or at least will become so, if the department can manage to supply her with guns at the outbreak of hostilities. The thing that seems most open to criticism in her is the name. Why should this magnificent leviathan be known by such an inapt title as the Arcadia ?

THE managing body of a church in New York who have just been found guilty of an offence against the Act of Congress which prohibits the importation of "contract labour" appear to be the victims of a rather strained interpretation of the law. Put into other words, the only offence of these gentlemen is that they have engaged under the customary articles a new pastor in the person of the Reverend E. W. Warren, who has presumptively been invited to forsake for this new field of ministration some place beyond the boundaries of the United States. In the technical language of political economy, it is true the word "labour" is employed in a rather wide sense, and reverend gentlemen with a taste for figurative expression are accustomed to talk about "labouring" in the vineyard, but the Act of Congress referred to could hardly have been intended to apply to contract "labour" of this particular sort. Such at least we may presume till we learn the result of the expressed determination of the managing body of the church to carry the case if necessary to the Supreme Court of the United States.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 13.—The barometer has risen over all India ; the rise increases from twentieth of an inch in Ceylon to two-tenths at Mooltan, and one-sixth of an inch on an average. In the Indus Valley the difference of pressure between Peshawar and Colombo is nearly five-tenths. The gradients are steep in the Bay, and strong south-west winds are blowing in South Bengal ; Burma and East Bengal have received moderately heavy rain. The gradients are not so steep in North-West India ; strong monsoon winds continue on the west Coast, and Bombay reports a gale. Heavy rain have fallen on the Coast districts south of Ratnagiri, and local showers in Guzerat, Central Provinces, and Central India ; many duststorms have occurred in Upper India and thunderstorms at hill-stations. The weather continues disturbed in Northern India, but heavy rain due to both currents is as yet confined to Coast districts.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	3 60	3 61	3 25	5 52
June 12, Tuesday	.....	.....	.....	0 13
„ 13, Wednesday	0 3	0 27	0 30	.....
Total..	3 63	3 88	3 55	5 65
Total corresponding of date last year...	11 25	11 74	9 50	11 57

LAST YEAR'S HAJ.

MR. ABDUR RAZZACK, H. M.'s Vice-Consul at Jeddah, has prepared an elaborate report on the pilgrim season of 1887, which has just been issued by the Government of India. From Mr. Abdur Razzack's observations it appears that the season practically came to an end on the 19th November, when the s.s. Akbar sailed for Bombay with 800 pilgrims, who had returned from visiting Medina after the Haj, but a large number of pilgrims still remained and 950 of these were carried away by the s.s. Sumatra on the 29th December, completing the season with the close of the year. A considerable number of paupers were still in Jeddah suffering from want, privation and disease, and it was hoped that some good Samaritan would be found, who will manage to expedite their departure for their native land.

SANITARY CONDITION OF MECCA.

Regarding the sanitary condition of Mecca and Muna, the Vice-Consul writes :—

Regarding the sanitary condition of these places, and the number of pilgrims who were gathered in those places during the pilgrimage, I am not in a position to make exact statements, as I was obliged to stop at Jeddah, being Acting Consul at the time ; and although the Government of India was pleased, at my request, to permit Dr. Ata Muhammad, of Hodeidah, to come on the Haj and make the necessary report, my letter asking him to come over unfortunately reached him too late to enable him to come and be present during the four days of the Haj. From the accounts that I received from various persons the sanitary state of Mecca and Muna during the Haj was as usual, but I cannot say the same as regards Jeddah, as it was in a very unclean condition after the season had commenced, and no steps were taken for sweeping and cleaning the town properly until after the arrival of Ahmed Bey, the Imperial Sanitary Commissioner, and not till I had a talk with him on the subject ; but from that time up to the Haj the town was kept pretty clean. This year the Haj took place on the 28th August, and the heat at Mecca at the time, and for some days subsequently, is said to have been much more than during the previous Haj ; and Mr. Kudzi, the Consular Dragoman, who was then in Mecca, reported that a great many deaths from sunstroke had occurred.

Excepting this, and the ordinary forms of diseases, such as diarrhœa, dysentery, and fever, which generally prevail to a more or less extent when large bodies of pilgrims are congregated together, there was no outbreak of any of those diseases which involve the destruction of human life on a large scale. The last time that an outbreak of cholera occurred in Muna was in 1883, and since then it has not made its appearance there during four successive pilgrimages.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Those who favour the quarantine system Mr. Abdur Razzack's remarks will attribute this to its being carried out in all its strictness, but from what I have observed during six Haj seasons, it appears to me to be simply due to two reasons :

(1.) Improved sanitary arrangements for cleaning and sweeping the towns of Muna and Mecca, and the prompt burial of the carcases of slaughtered animals in the former place.

(2.) The use of pure water by the pilgrims. The stringent orders given by the late Vali Osman Pasha during the years 1884 and 1885, to empty all the Sahrijas, or water tanks, in the town of Muna before the Haj, compelled all the people to use the water which was brought from the Zobeida aqueduct and sold in the town by large numbers of water-carriers, as mentioned in my report for 1884, while, as stated in my report for 1886, the construction of a branch from the Zobeida aqueduct, and its introduction into the town of Muna in that year, placed a pure water-supply within the reach of the poorest. If the two preventive measures mentioned above continue to be carried out every year as they ought to be, and no other disturbing agencies interfere, it hardly needs a prophet to foretell that cholera or any other epidemic disease is not likely to show itself in Muna again.

PILGRIMAGE ON THE INCREASE.

From enquiries which I made personally from Nauri Bey, the officer in medical charge of Mecca and Muna, when he came down to Jeddah some time after the Haj, and from Selim Bey Fehmy, the Egyptian Sanitary Delegate, I learnt that the number of pilgrims who were gathered on the day of the Haj in Arafat was computed by the former to be about 150,000 while the latter considered that 140,000 souls were present. Then he continues :—

This large increase in the number of pilgrims in comparison with former years they attributed to an extraordinary influx of Arabs from Nejd, and Bedouins from all parts of the Hedjaz. The total number of arrivals by sea during the season under review was 46,020, nearly 4,000 more than last year, but considerably less than the number of pilgrims who arrived in 1885 ; still the annual number of pilgrims who come by the sea seems to be gradually on the increase since 1882.

The number of pilgrims, who are classed as Indians, amounted to 10,324 ; among these I may mention are included Afghans, Baluchis, and pilgrims from Kokand, Bokhara, Kashgar, Yarkand, and other places in Central Asia, who find it convenient to pass through India and embark at Indian ports for Jeddah. The number of arrivals under this year is the largest since 1882. In 1882 there were 9,630; 1883, 10,146 ; 1884, 9,262 ; 1885, 8,318 ; 1886, 9,479 ; 1887, 10,324. One hundred and thirty-four steamers and ships arrived with pilgrims this year from all parts. Besides these, 52 native Arab craft, or sambooks and buglows, also brought small batches of pilgrims from various places on the coast of the Red Sea.

SICKNESS AMONG THE HAJIS.

Medical diaries and returns of admissions, discharges, and deaths, were sent to the Consulate by the medical officers of fourteen vessels only.

These papers show that out of 9,305 souls brought by the above vessels, 472 were registered as sick and treated for various diseases, out of which only 23 died. List of pilgrims and medical returns have been received since 1884 only ; and from consulting these it appears that comparatively the mortality, which prevailed among the pilgrims during the voyage from Bombay to Jeddah this year, is much less than that which had occurred during the three previous years, as will be seen from the numbers given below :—1884, pilgrims brought, 5,565 ; sick, 186 ; deaths, 27 ; 1885, pilgrims brought, 8,066 ; sick, 179 ; deaths, 58 ; 1886, pilgrims brought, 9,420 ; sick, 302 ; deaths, 36 ; 1887, pilgrims brought, 9,305 ; sick, 472 ; and deaths 23. The number of the sick in proportion to the number of arrivals amounts to 4·9 per cent., death-rate with reference to the number of sick is also 4·9 per cent., but only 0·2 per cent. in comparison with the total number of arrivals according to the returns which have been received. Regarding the cases treated, diseases of the alimentary canal show the highest number this year ; diseases of the chest, general debility, and old age, and wounds and accidents, next follow in succession. The prevalence of diseases which are classed as general, and eye, ear, and skin diseases, show a low state of health among some of the pilgrims. Two cases of small-pox occurred among the pilgrims of the s.s. Sumatra on her third voyage, and one on her fourth voyage during the season under report ; and out of the three cases treated, one died, but fortunately there seems to have been no tendency to spread among the other pilgrims. Dysentery and fevers show the highest death-rate, and old age and debility, which always stood first, appear third on the list this year. Altogether it is satisfactory to note that the mortality has been very low ; and the pilgrims, notwithstanding the roughness of the voyages on account of the monsoons, appear to have enjoyed a fair state of health.

PAUPER HAJIS.

According to a list prepared by Dr. Stepovitch it appears that of the pilgrims who arrived from India and Muscat, not less than 4,955 were paupers.

The following figures also show that the number of paupers who arrived this year from India is by far the largest which has come to this country since 1883 :—In 1883 there were 2,515 ; 1884, 1,530 ; 1885, 2,586 ; 1886, 3,295 ; and in 1887, 4,955. Of other paupers 314 were Javanese ; 323, Persians ; 979, Arabs ; 590, Yemanis ; 152, Soudanese ; 563, Syrians and Turks ; 2,850, Egyptians ; and 1,084, Magrabins ; making a total number of paupers of all classes of 11,317.

This year a good many pauper Indians are still left in this place ; and it is quite heartrending to behold the miserable condition of these poor creatures, suffering from want and dying from sickness. I have once before represented that some sort of arrangement for sending back these poor people to India might be made, if the Rajas, Nawabs, and Raises of India could be induced to found a fund for the purpose ; and I again venture to state that, at a time when all sorts of funds and institutions are being established in India for the benefit of the people of the country, it needs only a slight hint to the well-to-do Muhammadans in Bombay, Calcutta, and other leading cities in India to establish a small charity fund for the benefit of these pauper Indian pilgrims, so that, instead of dying here from destitution and starvation, they may be sent back to their native country.

SAFETY OF THE ROADS.

The state of the Jeddah-Mecca road, the Vice-Consul says, since his arrival in this country in 1882 was never so safe as during the year under review ; and the same may be said of the Medina road.

During the last two years, on account of the disturbed condition of the road to Medina, which passes through the country of the Harbi Bedouins, large numbers of pilgrims had adopted the sea-route, and visited that city by the way of Yembo. This is much shorter, safer, and cheaper than the old land route. The journey from Mecca to Medina by land only generally occupies from 13 to 15 days, while the voyage from here to Yembo by steamer occupies only 24 hours, and from Yembo to Medina by camels five days, the whole journey being accomplished in less than half the time usually occupied in travelling throughout by land. There is also a considerable difference in the expenses of the two journeys. The camel hire from Mecca to Medina is generally from 28 to 30 dollars, while the steamer fare from Jeddah to Yembo is from 2 to 3 dollars only, and the camel hire from Yembo to Medina is on an average 7 dollars, making a total of 10 dollars, which is one-third of the amount required for the expenses of the journey by land only. It would therefore be in the interest of the pilgrims if they could be apprised of this before they leave India.

A PENSIONER'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned the following fact concerning my experience as a Government Pensioner, and hope you will kindly give it a corner in your valuable paper. The pensioners in Bombay are allowed to draw their pensions in the Accountant-General's office from the 3rd to the 10th of each month ; the more needy, of course, go for their allowance on the first day, when the crowd is consequently very great. It is evident that the recipients of these Government gifts are mostly very old and enfeebled persons, for whose accommodation there is no provision made beyond about four old and tottering benches. On the principle of the saying "first come, first served" the earliest to arrive avail themselves of these, while those who are late, and these include very often persons holding high social positions and bearing such distinguished titles as Rao Sahebs, Khan Sahebs, Rao Bahadoors, Khan Bahadoors, &c., are obliged to seek corners of the windows in the corridor of the building, or to keep standing until the occupiers of the benches have been disposed of, and a seat is vacant for them.

To remedy this, may I humbly suggest that a convenient room may be detached for the accommodation of the pensioners with suitable and commodious seats, benches or chairs, in order that these veteran pensioners may have some sort of rest at the time they go to draw their pensions ?—Yours, &c.,

PESTONJEE DAJEEBHOY,

Bombay, June 13. (Pensioner No. 9076.)

THE HOTELS OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In these days when Bombay is flattering herself that she may be designated the "Second City of the Empire," and congratulating herself on her unrivalled position, her public buildings, &c., would it not be as well to look into the accommodation provided for visitors and travellers in general ? I can remember hotel life in Bombay in 1854, when the hotel of the day was "The Hope Hall," kept by Mrs. Blackwall, and which has not been improved upon since. I have stayed since that time, more or less, at every hotel that has been opened, always with a hope of finding better accommodation and more comfort.

Alas ! a vain hope ; every hotel has the same drawbacks. A "chota hazari," consisting of a cup of lukewarm tea, a slice of bread, a dab of so-called butter, a plantain, is not inviting ; then dirt, noise, bad food, and cookery in general ; deficiencies in bath-room accommodation, insufficiency of hamals to keep the rooms clean—these are the chief sources of annoyance to be met with.

The fact is there is probably no hotel-keeper that has any experience of continental hotels and their system of management. To be sat down, at stated hours, to breakfast and dinner is very repulsive to an Englishman. The tariff is too cheap ; it is too much to expect board and lodging for Rs. 5 or 6 a day. I feel convinced that if an enterprising European, with some knowledge of what was required, would start an hotel, or an "Hotel Company, Limited," and carry out matters according to the continental arrangements, he would find it answer, and that many like myself would willingly pay the enhanced rate for better accommodation and increased comfort.

For those who would still prefer the cheap and nasty, there would be the old establishments as at present.

The pleasures of travelling are greatly marred by the discomforts of the hotels in this country, as has been noticed in several books of the day lately.

TRAVELLER.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE sepoy of the 3rd Madras Lancers, stationed at Bowenpully, who had been put into the guard-room by Subadar Ali Khan for some negligence of military duty and on Friday night managed to break out of the guard-room and seize the sentry's rifle and twenty rounds of ammunition, has surrendered to the military authorities. Armed with these, it will be remembered, he went to the house of the Subadar, who happened to be seated at the gate of his house, smoking a hooka. As it was a dark night, he went within a few paces of the Subadar unobserved, and calling out "take this" fired at him ; the bullet entered his chest and passed through his left shoulder blade. The murderer now ran towards the barracks. One of the Naiks, who happened to see him on the way, tried to stop him, but was fired at and dropped dead on the spot.

NAWAB APSUR JUNG lately selected four of the most promising of his officers and put them through a five months' course of military science in the 7th Hussars, with the kind permission of Major Paget commanding the Regiment. They have all passed, and Lieutenant Prem Singh and Captain Abdulla Beg have especially been certified to have "obtained a high state of efficiency" in the numerous subjects in which they were instructed. These include sword and lance exercise ; carbine, manual and firing exercise ; riding, single and double ; drill and field movements ; musketry, embracing recruit's course, trained soldier's course, and the use of the stadiometer ; revolver practice ; signalling with flag, heliograph and lamp ; military sketching and reconnaisance, &c. Lieutenant Prem Singh comes of a distinguished family, being cousin to Sirdar Sir Atar Sing, K. C. I. E., a prominent Punjab Chief, and deserves to be congratulated upon Major Paget's testimony to his "great zeal and intelligence."

THE old dignified school of sculptors, who delighted to array our warriors, statesmen, and public benefactors in Roman togas and other classic draperies, would unquestionably have been scandalised by an object which has just made its appearance in a conspicuous position upon the promenade of St. Anne's-on-the-Sea. It is only the figure, rather more than life-size, of a man wearing a cork jacket, high sea-boots, and an unidealised and decidedly unpicturesque sou'-wester. But, homely as this figure is as it stands there looking seaward from its pedestal of rough-hewn stone, it is full of pathetic associations in the eyes of Lancashire folk and fruitful in ideas of heroism of the purest and most unselfish kind. This is, in brief, the monument raised by public subscription, and executed by Mr. Rhind, the Scottish sculptor, to the memory of thirteen men—the crew of the St. Anne's Lifeboat who perished—their names are duly inscribed on the pedestal—in their gallant attempt to rescue the crew of the German barque Mexico, wrecked off Southport on the night of the 9th of December, 1886. The ceremony of unveiling this memorial of one of the noblest of the numberless noble episodes in the history of our lifeboat work was appropriately accompanied by the launching of another lifeboat, and was in every way worthy of the occasion.

THE LITERATURE OF BOMBAY.

A WRITER in an English paper examines very carefully the literature of the Bombay Presidency which he observes, shows far greater activity than in Madras, the total number of works registered last year being 2,023, an increase of 394 over the previous years' figures :—

Of these works, it appears about eight per cent. were in English. One volume, a life of Mr. Dadabhai Navroji, formed the first of a series intended to narrate the lives of ten or 12 of the most patriotic Indians whom the country has produced during the century of British rule, and whom the united voice of their countrymen has acknowledged as true benefactors of India. "Notes on the Mint Towns and Coins of the Mahomedans from the Earliest Period to the Present Time" is a valuable compilation of numismatic information collected from a large number of maps, atlases, gazetteers, encyclopædias, histories, geographies, and other works of reference. "Horse-breeding in the Bombay Presidency" compares the Arab horse with the country-bred animal, and shows that the latter is as good as the former and cheaper too, and that it can be reared without difficulty and with advantage both to Government and the country at large. Government are advised to increase the number of the stallions, to discontinue the branding of mares, to cause all race-courses to be thrown open to the country-breds at the principal race meetings in the Presidency, and to establish nurseries for rearing young stock for their ultimate appropriation for remount purposes. "A Compendium of the Castes and Tribes found in India," by Eustace J. Kitts, is also a valuable compilation, giving a bird's-eye view of the strength and distribution of the entire system of castes and tribes found in India. "The Organization of Credit in Europe and in India," "by Historicus" is a compilation of a series of learned articles, and compares the state of the cultivator in India with that of the cultivator in other countries, such as Italy, France, &c., as regards the facilities for obtaining the necessary capital for agricultural operations, and suggests the method of conducting agricultural banks with a view to free the agriculturist from the clutches of the inexorable money-lender and to improve his material condition. A shrewd and observant traveller, Fazulbhoy Visram, records his diary during a tour of nearly three months from Bombay to Australia and back under the title of "A Khoja's Tour in Australia." It may be observed that of the total number of English books 51 were written by natives, 40 by Europeans, and two by natives and Europeans.

The total number of Mahratti books published in 1885 was 487, against 315 of the previous year, the most numerous being those on drama and fiction. Some are interesting and calculated to convey a sound moral, while a few are written to decry high education, especially among the female sex. The fact is the people of India are conservative in principle, and a large majority of them are against Indian women imitating their sisters of the West in education and social liberty. They fear that the education which the so-called reformers propose to give to their daughters and sisters is likely to make them irreligious and insubordinate, and therefore less useful in the management of the household. The teaching of reading and writing vernacular and Sanscrit is not so much objected to, but English education is abhorred by them as utterly unsuitable and injurious. In support of these assertions they point to a large number of educated natives turned out by high schools and colleges who dislike the religious manners and habits of their ancestors. The question of early marriages recently brought forward has engaged much public attention, and the evils of child-marriages are treated in several dramas and farces. Under Biography, the "Life of Ahilyabai Holkar" in verse gives a brief life of the widowed daughter-in-law of Malharrav Holkar, the founder of the Indore State. She possessed great abilities and tact and was a renowned and exemplary ruler, and her name is highly respected and gratefully remembered by the Mahrattas. "From Log Cabin to White House, the story of President Garfield's life," is a valuable addition to Mahratti literature, the life of a President as a self-made man being really instructive and deserving to be placed in the hands of young men. Almost all the historical publications are school books, with the exception of three—viz., an account of the Angia Mahratta chiefs, who ruled the petty State of Kolaba in the early days of British rule. A "History of Kurga" is a work which argues that the State of Kurg should not have been annexed to the British Crown, considering the important services rendered to our Government by the Rajas of Kurg. The "Abala Sanjivan," or causes of the untimely death of the women of India and their remedies, is a simple and popular description and treatment of an important subject ; while a work entitled "Ashvaparikoba," or the examination of horses, is a comprehensive work on the management, breeding, and diseases of horses, a matter of great economic value to an agricultural nation like India. It is a somewhat curious commentary on English and native ideas that a pathetic appeal in verse to the leaders of Hindoo society in the Deccan and to Mahratta princes, exhorting them to pay honour to the memory of Shivaji, the founder of the Mahratta Empire, by subscribing funds for repairs to his tomb at Rayagad, should have elicited no response from the public, but the request made to Lord Reay through the Native Press having succeeded in obtaining the sanction of Government for the execution of the repairs through the Public Works Department, his lordship was praised for his sympathy with the natives and appreciation of antiquarian works. The "Vyavahara padya Sahasra," or a thousand verses on various subjects, is a very valuable poetical work, equalled by but few in modern native literature. The style is simple and pure, and the sentiments noble and elevated. Some of the prominent acts and measures of Lord Ripon's administration are described therein, and gratitude is expressed for them, and there is also a short description and explanation of the Bombay Local Boards Act, in the course of which the people are recommended to exercise great discretion and caution, in the election of their representatives at the Board.

Gujaratti works during the year amounted to 422, against 362 of the previous year, but there appears to be little calling for comment unless we except "Hindi and Britannia," an allegory in which the results of Lord Ripon's rule are again extolled, but this time in such bad taste as to deprive the work of any claim to be an exponent of rational native opinion. The question of the remarriage of widows forms the subject of an appeal from young Hindu widows of the higher classes, among whom widow marriage is prohibited, to the elders of their respective communities, describing their miseries, and praying the elders to sanction remarriage. The treatment of the question in the second part of the work is a clear and well-written dissertation on the subject, in which numerous authorities, from Hindu Shastras and Purans, sanctioning widow marriage, are quoted and the arguments of the opponents are noticed.

Speaking generally, there has been more or less increase in the number of books printed in every spoken and classical language of the Bombay Presidency except Portuguese, Kanarese, Marvadi, Afghan, and Arabic, and thus the course of annual development of literature has been fairly maintained. Looking to the fact that the largest number of publications was under the head of poetry and the smallest under voyages, one is led to the inference that the people do not move about much, but lead a sedentary life in contemplation and imagination. The small number registered under Arts points to the backwardness of arts and industries and the necessity of encouraging technical education. In politics also the number of books was small, showing that that subject has not yet received the serious attention of the public, and that therefore they have yet to learn much for qualifying themselves for the local administration of their country. Mathematical and mechanical science is a subject which does not find much favour with them, a possible indication that education has not yet reached the large masses of agriculturists and artisans that maintain themselves by manual work, while even those classes that appreciate high education do not among them contain men competent to write on scientific and practical subjects. Out of more than 900 books published in Maratti and Gujaratti during the year under review not more than a dozen and a-half have been written by graduates, most of the contributions to vernacular literature appearing to have been made by low-paid vernacular schoolmasters and clerks who take to book writing as a means of supplementing their meagre earnings. The small fraction of works contributed by graduates cannot be attributable to most of their education having been in English, for even in English they have not written much. Whatever the cause may be the fact cannot but be deplored, for so long as graduates do not take to writing either voluntarily or as a necessary condition of University honours vernacular literature has no chance of improving, and by remaining dependent, as it does at present, on half-educated and narrow-minded persons must be often rabid, shallow, and unworthy of its name. The burning social questions of female education, infant marriages, perpetual widowhood, and others, which have been fervently written on in the newspapers and discussed in public meetings have not been treated in the form of books or pamphlets in vernacular by educated men, while the anti-reform party is strong in number, and endeavours actively to write down its opponents.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE Arming of India is the subject of the third of Sir W. W. Hunter's articles on the Indian National Congress. The distinguished gentleman says :—

Having enumerated the proposals of the Congress in regard to the civil government of India, it remains to examine the suggestions by which it would give effect to the popular desire to take a larger share in the military organization. During the past decade this desire has rapidly gained strength. It was awakened by the employment of the Indian troops in Malta and Egypt, by the visit of the Indian soldiers to England, and by the attentions justly shown to them by the Queen and the nation. It received a memorable impulse from the threatened aggressions of Russia in 1885-86, and it found a splendid expression in the Nizam's offer last summer. That offer was preceded and followed by similar acts of loyalty by other Indian Princes. The Calcutta correspondent of *The Times* has ably summarized the results. By the 11th of March nine leading potentates had offered more than a million of money, together with their armies to the Viceroy. Since then another of the most powerful feudatories, Holkar, has been added to the list. But in addition to those who come forward with free-will subsidies in cash, the whole native Courts are expressing in various modes their desire to take part in the defences. I cannot do better than reproduce your Calcutta correspondent's telegram, premising that the feudatory armies of India aggregate a third of a million of men. The ruler of Mysore has offered to the Viceroy to raise and maintain a suitable military force, trained by British officers ; the ruler of Puttiala offers troops whenever required ; the ruler of Bhawalpore a contingent of troops and money aid, proportioned to his resources ; the ruler of Tonk the services of himself, his family, his troops, and the whole resources of his State ; the ruler of Alwar money and troops whenever required ; the ruler of Rampore to defray the expense incurred in raising and maintaining a native infantry regiment in every war, together with all the resources of his State ; the ruler of Mandi the services of himself and the resources of his State ; the rulers of Suket and Mantes the like ; the ruler of Loharu the services of himself, his brothers, his property and a caravan of 50 camels ; the ruler of Chamba land for cantonments.

This widespread desire on the part of the great feudatories to take a more active share in the defence of the Empire is only the counterpart of a similar movement in our own Provinces. It would indeed have been a mournful result of English rule if, amid the loyal arming of the native States, British India had remained cold and inert. In both cases the immediate cause was the same—namely, the aggressive action of Russia. The Russians, argues the Madras Congress, have enlisted their lately conquered hordes of Central Asia against India. "Have we been less loyal to the British than the Turcomans to the Russians whom they fought with only yesterday ?" Russian aggression has thus called forth an outburst of patriotism in India such as no statesman could have dreamed of 20 years ago. It is not needful to reproduce the picture drawn by an eloquent speaker at the Madras Congress of the "hundred wild tribes that Russia will tempt into making common cause with her in plundering our towns and ravishing our women." But the cheers which answered his inquiry when he put the whole question into the single sentence, "Are we such fools as not to realize the difference between British and Russian rule," were very significant. The truth is that Russia by her insatiable policy in Central Asia has raised a spirit of self-defence in India which is animating alike the feudatory States and the British Provinces. India has for ages been accustomed to dread Barbarian incursions from the north, and the old fear has been again thoroughly aroused. There is a growing conviction among the Princes and people that no treaties will bind the officers of the Czar. The Penjdeh incident was one of the historical mistakes of Russia's semi-civilised and cynical indifference to international rights. For from Penjdeh will be found to date the new frontier defences and the closer military organization of India. Never was a nobler defiance hurled back against foreign menace than the answer that the Princes and people of India gave to Russia's threatened aggression.

The reply which the natives of the British Provinces promptly made to Penjdeh was a demand to be enrolled as Volunteers. The Congress points out that Lord Canning's resolution permits natives to be enrolled only in existing Volunteer regiments, and not as separate corps. As the existing Volunteer regiments consist of Europeans who do not desire to elect Indians into their ranks, Lord Canning's provision is practically prohibitive to native volunteering. One or two Indian gentlemen have, indeed, obtained election into existing corps, but as in the Regular Army so in the Volunteer force, natives could only be enrolled in any considerable numbers in native regiments. This proffer of their services as Volunteers is the counterpart in British India of the offers by the feudatory Princes of their free-will subsidies and troops. England may well be proud of the spectacle of a united India, feudatory and British, loyally asking leave to join in the defence of the Empire. But the political considerations involved by the acceptance of either set of offers demand the most deliberate caution. Taken together they amount to a new military organization for India. Such an organization cannot be decided upon in a few months. As the Princes of India should not be impatient if the Viceroy delays to accept their subsidies and troops while this great problem is being worked out, so neither should the natives of the British Provinces misunderstand Lord Dufferin's inability to enrol them as Volunteers. No Viceroy or Commander-in-Chief can decide that great issue, but only the British nation, which has taken on itself the responsibility for the external defence and the internal peace of India.

Three points are, however, clear. First, that if we can accept these magnificent offers of Indian loyalty, England will have an armed array at her back in India that will render hopeless any project of Russian ambition on our Eastern Empire. Second, that native volunteering in our own provinces forms not only a patriotic counterpart, but also a necessary equipoise, to an increase in the efficiency of the feudatory armies. Third, that both the Princes and people have urged their request in a most temperate and becoming manner. All that the Princes say is,—"Use our revenues and troops in whatever way the British Government thinks best." The Indian National Congress equally refrains from attaching conditions to its volunteering offer, and clearly recognizes that Government may have to place very careful restrictions on a new force capable of assuming unknown dimensions. Its resolution of 1886 ran thus :—"That in view to the unsettled state of public affairs in Europe, and the immense assistance that the people of this country, if duly prepared therefore, is capable of rendering to Great Britain in the event of any serious

up. The result of this diversity of opinion was an inconsequential compromise effected during the last minutes of the Congress. One suggestion, however, deserves attention. By making over the working of the Arms Act under due safeguards to the municipal and rural councils—the local bodies most interested in preserving order—Government would secure that sufficient licences are granted to protect each neighbourhood from wild beasts, and rid itself of the unpopularity arising from the sometimes too rigid interpretation of the law.

I have now reviewed the proposals of the National Indian Congress, and tried to present an impartial account of its proceedings. It was, perhaps, inevitable that such a body should, at starting, encounter some misapprehension. It was feared, for example, that the Congress would be the selfish organ of a small educated section. Its yearly lists of delegates include, however, representatives of every order in the community—from the native nobility and the high official aristocracy to the professional, banking, mercantile, trading, artisan, and agricultural classes. It was also anticipated that the Mahomedans, apprehensive of finding themselves an overpowered minority, would hold aloof. But, with the exception of the province in which the Mussulmans were on their own memorial specially provided for by the Education Commission as among "the backward races," the Mahomedans of India have cordially joined in the movement. A Mahomedan was the president of the Madras Congress, and the 83 Mahomedan delegates who attended furnished some of its ablest speakers and men of business. No terms could be stronger than those in which the Mahomedan members, one after the other, protested against the Congress being regarded as Hindoo or sectarian in any sense. Then we were warned that the Congress was a concoction of the two ingenious Bengali, and would represent only the weakest race in the Empire. As a matter of fact, it is the perhaps even abler Maratha who has most powerfully influenced its proceedings. The first Congress of 1885 was fixed to assemble under the auspices of the great Maratha Association at Poona, the head-quarters of that race of hereditary administrators. When cholera broke out at Poona, it was held at the nearest capital, Bombay. A Maratha statesman (a Rajah and a Knight Commander of the Star of India) was again the convener of the Congress at Madras. In that Congress, as might be expected from its geographical position, the Tamil and Telugu speaking peoples predominated. The actual history of the Congress has falsified the initial forebodings. Yet those forebodings were uttered with perfect sincerity. A venerable Mussulman, who rendered such noble services to his countrymen in his prime that we may well excuse the aberrations of his age, solemnly, although unsuccessfully, warned his co-religionists against the Madras assemblage. "If any of you," he is thus reported by the Calcutta correspondent of *The Times*," to whom God has given sentiments of honour, if you accept that the country should groan under a Bengali yoke and the people lick Bengali shoes, then in God's name jump into the train and be off to Madras." Such violence of speech defeats its own purpose, especially as the aged orator forgot that nearly one-half of the whole Mohamedans of British India are Bengalis.

The truth is that a loyal but vehement old Mussulman finds it hard to comprehend the change which has come over the Indian political world. It is difficult for him to understand that the problem in the India of the Queen is no longer how to divide and govern, but how, having united, to rule. The difficulty is shared even by some Europeans. Indeed, *The Times* lately deemed it needful to rebuke an Anglo-Indian official, of high position and unquestioned ability, for having "been so far tempted from his reserve as to use language likely to inflame the passions of one part of the Queen's subjects against another." But those who have attentively watched the course of Indian sentiment during the past quarter of a century are accustomed to these passing exacerbations against each of the leading races in turn. The Mussulmans were for long the chief object of attack; during more recent years the Marathas and their strongly organized association at Poona were inveighed against. The wealth and success of the Bengali have always made him many enemies. His superior education enabled him to engross a disproportionate share of public employment even in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab; he takes the bread out of the mouths of our young English barristers and solicitors in the Calcutta High Court; his competition has reduced the number of English clerks in the mercantile offices. At the same time, the system of great landed estates developed by the British in Bengal has created a wealthy and independent native gentry who do not fear to criticise the English officials. While the Marathas live on the healthy uplands of the south, the Bengali is chiefly studied by his critics in the Gangetic delta, one of the malarial tracts of India. English child-life withers in that region, and it is said that the British race cannot there reproduce itself, if unmixed with Indian blood, beyond the third generation. The fever bacillus and other deadly germs find a permanent home in Bengal, and destroy a large proportion of the natives in childhood or before they reach their prime. The survivors are an attenuated race, with slender bodies, but of a bright intelligence, and marvellously patient of mental labour.

The Bengali is, in fact, the product of our permanent settlement and our public instruction, as modified by the bacteria of the delta. His English critics see him chiefly in Calcutta and the neighbouring districts, where he is physically at his worst, and where he is commercially and officially an inconvenient rival. Until lately, indeed, throughout all northern India in every post-office, in every telegraph-office, in every bank you found a Bengali. This partial monopoly of public employment resulted from the partial monopoly which the Bengali for a time enjoyed of educational advantages. The Calcutta University gave an intellectual impulse which reached the Bengali sooner than the more distant populations of the north. The Government has now remedied this by establishing Universities for the North-West and the Punjab; and as education becomes more accessible to the robuster races the monopoly of the Bengali disappears. In the Congress he is brought face to face with the Marathas—a race of hereditary administrators of a high physical type, as patient of labour as himself and endowed with a more masterful intellect.

The Congress has outlived the misapprehension that it would become the tool of any single race or class, and has vindicated its claim to its title as an Indian national assemblage. But it has to encounter dangers and to overcome temptations of a not less serious character. Of its loyalty and moderation it has given clear proofs. But it must never forget that it is a consultative body only. The one thing which the Government of a country like India cannot permit is the slightest pretensions to an *imperium in imperio*. A speaker did well, therefore, to impress on his brother delegates that they "are not the legislators of the country," although some of them have held and others will no doubt hold seats in the Legislature. Another necessity of the Congress is to separate itself in an unmistakable manner from the seditious or scurrilious section of the Press. The leading native journals are loyal critics of the Government and a true strength to the British rule. But the Indian Press has suddenly stepped into the full enjoyment of that liberty which the English Press only won after a century and a-half of hard schooling. Anglo-Indian journalism passed 50 years in peril of deportation and under the terror of the censor's rod. The first English newspaper in Calcutta was proscribed by the Government within ten months, after which no copy could go through the post-office; its later numbers were edited in prison. The present freedom of the English Press at home and in India is a freedom purchased by discipline; and it is a freedom not granted in almost any country of Europe. Some of the more ignorant sections of the native Press have shown that they are unable to enjoy that liberty without abusing it. The Congress clearly perceives this. One speaker, indeed, was too sweeping in his denunciations of the vernacular journals. His declaration that for many of their editors "the gaol is the proper place," and that their tone "would qualify, and should qualify, their writers for prison diet," evidently went beyond the sense of the Congress. But cheers greeted the president's impressive warning to local agitators and newspapes who "have not fully realized the distinction between licence and liberty; and have not wholly grasped the lesson that freedom has its responsibilities no less than its privileges." If the Congress at its yearly meetings thus wisely confines itself to proper consultative functions, and thus firmly separates itself from disaffection of every sort, it may render great services to India. In that case, and in that case alone, it will justify the opening words of its venerable convener at Madras—"To well-balanced minds such a gathering must appear the soundest triumph of British administration and a crown of glory to the great British nation."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BURNING OF A JUTE LADEN SHIP.—"The steamer Dablumanzi, owned by Messrs. Bull and King, which arrived at Cape Town on her way from Port Natal to London, reports having passed the full-rigged ship Fairholme, of Liverpool, at sea, on fire, and abandoned. All her boats were gone, and it is probable that the Captain and crew were picked up by a passing vessel. The ship Fairholme, commanded by Captain Buck, left Calcutta on the 9th of February for New York, with a cargo consisting of 5,000 bales jute, shipped by Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Co., of this city. She had a crew on board of 30 all told, including the wife of the ship's steward. The Fairholme was a comparatively new ship, having been built in 1886 by Messrs. Richardson and Duck, Stockton-on-Tees. This is the third ship which has caught fire at sea this season. Two were abandoned, and one reached St. Helena.

THE British India steamer Coconada, Captain J Anderson, sailed yesterday, for Marmagoa, with a general cargo and sixty-two deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian steamer Medusa, 1,775 tons, Captain Sbutega, sailed yesterday for Colombo and Hongkong, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE Italian steamer Bisagno, 1,499 tons, Captain A Tognasso, arrived in Bombay yesterday, from Hongkong, with a general cargo and Mr S C Sukhia, as a cabin, and five deck, passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Singapore...	2432	G. Parodi	A	F. Bozzoni.
,, Victoria	2217	Russell	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Khiva	1419	Crew	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Sahara	1188	Goldsworthy	E	F. Muir & Co.
,, Cuba	1372	H. Agnew	F	K. Nixon & Co.
,, C. Sinclair	1911	Kewley	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Eastbourne	1509	Watson	H J	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Merton Hall	2646	J. Hughes	L	E. Bates & Co.
,, Eden Hall	2353	Millard	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Bedouin	1277	Robson	N	The Bo. Co., Ld,
,, Chelydra	1574	Peace	O	Beyts, Craig & Co.
,, Amphitrite	1502	Brackenbury	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Medusa	1775	C. Sbutega	Q	J. Jani.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. C. Branch	1645	Ritson	1	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Lalpoora	2140	Livingstone	2	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Principia	1790	J. W. Massain	3	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Chilian	1415	Bannister	4	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Lombardy	1571	Preston	5	P. & O. Co.
,, Oxford	1892	Jones	6	Captain.
,, Kt. Companion	2606	Shiell	8	K. Nixon & Co.
Ship Kt. Companion	1489	Davies	10	K. Nixon & Co.
S.S. Asama	2449	F. Newell	11	
,, Chypherenes	1300	J. W. Kelly	13	Captain.
,, P. Hendrick	2041	Collin	15	V. Ebram.
,, Dragoman	1819	Rose	17	R. Framji.
,, Dunedin	1417	J. P. Cumming	18	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
13	Bisagno (s)	Tognasso	Hongkong, May 22.
	Sumatra (s)	Breeze	Jedda and Aden.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
13	Coconada (s)	Anderson	Marmagoa.
	Medusa (s)	Sbutega	Hongkong.

The s. s. Bisagno was entered for China yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
8 Dundee ..... Whitton ..... Newcastle, Nov. 30.
Liddesdale s ..... Henston ..... Chittagong.
9 Putiala s ..... Smith ..... Singapore, May 27.
Bengal s ..... Barratt ..... London. May 10.
Goalpara s ..... Russell ..... Negapatam, June 3.
Cy. of Kinross s ..... Lloyd ..... Liverpool, March 14.
Euphrates s ..... Brown ..... Rangoon, June 1.

DEPARTURES.

June 8.—Steamer Nudea, and Coromandel. Ship Bactria.
June 9.—Steamers Navarino, and City of Oxford. Ship Eusemere. Barque Quathlamba.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.
9 Clan Drummond s ..... Calcutta.
Camorta s ..... Singapore.

DEPARTURE.

June.
10 R. Morrow bq ..... London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 12.

Wolseley, Brigadier-General, on privilege leave, from Mandalay.
Chapple, Dy Sargn-Genl, Bombay Medical Staff, on leave, from Matheran.
Hodgkinson, Captain, Adjt., B.V.R. Corps, from leave, from Dalhousie.

JUNE 13.

McGildowny, Lieut, Bengal, R. H. A., on duty, from Chakrata.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 12.

Wolseley, Brigadier-Genl, 1st Brigade, Burma Force, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 14th June, 1888.

Captain H. S. B. Hodgkinson, having returned from leave of absence, resumed the duties of the Adjutant from Lieut. G. de Saone, from the 12th instant.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain & Adjutant B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 12th June, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·607
Temperature of the Air	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	·853
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·7
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	78·8
General Directions of Wind.*	E, ENE, SE, SSE. S, SSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	606
Fall of Rain	0·13
Total for during month	3·68
,, year	5·85
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th	0·06

* From midnight to midnight.

We understand that under the auspices of the "Portuguese Union Club" of this city, and under the patronage of his Excellency the Portuguese Consul-General for British India, Senhor Commendador F. de M. Meyrelles do Canto e Castro, a subscription list for British India has just been opened in aid of the surviving sufferers from the recent conflagration of the Bagnet Theatre, Oporto, a detailed account of which we published about a month ago. For such a worthy purpose funds are being raised in various ways in different parts of Europe, and throughout Portugal and Brazil, and nearly all over the Portuguese dominions, with the Queen of Portugal at the head of the whole movement. Dona Maria Pia, has, with the help of various literary, industrial, and other national associations, herself opened in different parts of Portugal, exhibitions, *fêtes*, concerts, and other public entertainments in support of the victims of the disaster, and the union of young men of the Portuguese community here could not possibly be worked in a more worthy field. We are requested to say that donations, whether by cheques, money orders, or in cash will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged in the Bombay daily papers by Mr. F. da Fonceca Couto, Hon. Vice-Secretary, P. U. Club, 3, Mody Street, Fort.

MADRAS.

ALLEGED FORGERY.—Harry Thomas, a European born in India,—a young man—was placed before Mr. Scharlieb on Monday morning, at the Town Police Court, and charged with forgery, &c. The case was adjourned in consequence of his Worship being already occupied with the case against the officers of the 9th Regiment Madras Infantry, which is likely to take up the Court's time for a few days longer. The facts of the case would appear to be briefly as follows. On the 30th April last, Thomas called on the Rev. A. C. Taylor, at the Fort, and asked for assistance. Mr. Taylor enquired of him what sort of assistance he required, and Thomas replied that he wished to be assisted so as to be enabled to proceed to Trichinopoly as Mr. Lea Hair, of the South Indian Railway, had promised to give him employment if he (Thomas) went to head-quarters. Upon that Mr. Taylor told him that if he brought a letter from Mr. Lea Hair to that effect he (Mr. Taylor) would give him money sufficient to pay his fare to Trichinopoly. Thomas then left, promising to bring the letter as required. That same evening he again called on Mr. Taylor, and produced a letter which purported to have been signed by Mr. Lea Hair of the S. I Railway. The Rev. Mr. Taylor, after reading the letter, said that he did not think it was to the point, and as he was busy at the time asked Thomas to call again the next day. Thomas left and did not turn up again. In the meanwhile he was arrested by Inspector Bradbury on another charge, for which he was sentenced by Colonel Macdonald Smith, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to one month's rigorous imprisonment for cheating, &c., while that case was being enquired into, the present charge was brought to light, and the letter which the accused presented to Mr. Taylor is declared to be a forgery.—*Mail.*

THE CASE AGAINST THE OFFICERS OF THE 9TH REGIMENT.—The further hearing of this case, in which Colonel Tabuteau, the Commandant, Lieutenant Tuson, the Quarter Master, and Subadar Major Mahomed Yacoob, are charged by the Dhurmakurtha, of the Dakshnamurthy Temple, Washermanpettah, with criminal trespass, mischief, and assault, in that they, on the 13th April last, entered upon certain land alleged to belong to the temple, and with the aid of about 100 sepoys demolished two huts standing thereon, and uprooted a flower garden, was proceeded with before Mr. Scharlieb, at the Town Presidency Magistrate's Court. Brigadier General G. J. Smart, R.A., Commanding Eastern District, was present in Court, and took a seat beside the Magistrate. Mr. Willie Grant, instructed by Mr. Carr, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. Barclay, Government Solicitor, conducted the defence.

Further evidence was taken for the prosecution. The first witness examined was Kaliaiah, a flower dealer. He spoke to the facts deposed to by the previous witnesses in regard to the entry upon the land and the destruction of the huts. He further said that in levelling the ground the sepoys had rooted up and destroyed about 400 plants which he looked after, and had left only a few plants standing. The value of the plants destroyed was Rs. 200, and the cost of the huts that had been pulled down was another Rs. 200. From the day of the alleged offences witness and all others connected with the temple had been prevented from entering upon the land, by a watchman who had been posted there by the regimental authorities. Prior to the 13th April last, he had never been disturbed in the enjoyment of the land.

Durgiah was the next witness called by Mr. Grant. He deposed that he was a *pardasi* in the temple—*i.e.* he used to carry a *kavadi*, and go about the town begging for boiled rice. With this rice thus obtained he used to feed himself and other *pardasis* of the temple. After speaking to the entry upon the land and the destruction of the huts by the sepoys, witness said that in one of the huts which had been razed to the ground there was, at the time in question, a woman in confinement, who had pleaded to be allowed to remain in the hut undisturbed for a few days, as she was unable to move. That was denied her, and the hut was unroofed, and subsequently demolished.—*Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THE DALAL NUISANCE AT BENARES.—A man named Banee Pershad, accustomed to sit in the Fauzdari Court compound as an itinerant petition-writer, and presumably at the same time carrying on a successful *dalalee* trade, has been convicted by Mr. White, the District Magistrate of Benares, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 under the following circumstances: It appears that Banee Pershad obtained Rs. 16 from a native female litigant for expenses, which he represented would have to be incurred to obtain for her the return of Rs. 36 from one of the criminal courts. The woman, after several fruitless attempts to obtain, through Banee Pershad, the refund of the Rs. 16 or the recovery of the Rs. 36, put in a petition complaining against the accused, with the result that an enquiry was made. A muktiar, Mahomed Saleem, it is stated, being in some way connected in the matter, has been suspended, pending the orders of the North-Western Provinces High Court.—*Morning Post.*

RIOT IN THE NAINI JAIL.—On Saturday last, Mr. H. W. Pike, Joint-Magistrate, was occupied for several hours in trying a case of assault which took place in the Naini Jail a short time ago. So far as could be ascertained, it would appear that the convicts working in the dyeing-yard of the jail were dissatisfied with the treatment they received from a burkundaz of the name of Buldeo Singh, who was at one time himself a convict in the jail for fourteen years. No longer able to bear oppression, the prisoners planned and carried out a general assault on the burkundaz and a European convict who was in charge of the dyeshop. It is also rumoured that the European was in some way implicated in the outbreak, but to what extent we are at present unable to say.—*Ibid.*

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A SOWAR.—The sowar of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, stationed at Peshawar, who was arrested and sent up for trial for attempting to murder a bania of the same regiment, has been sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge, Peshawar Division.—*Ibid.*

THERE is still living at Merton, Surrey, and old man named Hudson, one of the last survivors of those who knew Lord Nelson in the flesh. He is still hale and hearty, though nearly 96 years old, and in possession of all his faculties if I except a slight dulness in hearing. He sits in his armchair and chats about "the Admiral" as he styles him, and walks about his garden on sunny days, and smokes his pipe. He was born on the Merton estate, and has lived all his days in one of the two cottages at the bottom of the lane leading down from the "Nelson Arms" to the back of Merton Abbey. His wife was a daughter of Nelson's gardener, Cribb, and he himself as a boy was employed about the gardens of Sir William and Lady Hamilton, and in running on messages and fetching parcels from the stage wagon. He well recollects seeing Nelson fishing in the river Wandle near the old Abbey mill, and sauntering with Sir William and his wife about the pretty grounds, which were intersected by an artificial canal which Nelson called, "the Nile," and which at that time extended on both sides of the high road. Hudson witnessed the final departure of Lord Nelson from the house on the 13th of September, 1805, just a month before his death at Trafalgar; and on that occasion shut the door of the post-chaise in which he left, receiving from him a cordial grip of the hand with a word of counsel, "Be a good boy till I come back again." "But he never has come back," says old Hudson, "and I don't think he ever will." He still points out, at the bottom of his little garden, the rivulet which used to feed "the Nile," though it now flows in a diminished stream, and contains not a single minnow. Hudson says that the cottage in which he lives, and itst neighbour also, form a pair built by order of Lord Nelson for his coachman and his gardener, so thoroughly had a community of goods been established between him and his host and hostess, and he points with pride to the fact that the mulberry tree on his little grass plot was planted there by the order of Lord Nelson himself. Over the mantelpiece of his little dwelling is a mirror in a heavy gilt frame, which, he tells his visitors, once formed part of the ornamental furniture of "Nelson's room" in Merton Place, and is his only tangible relic. The Admiral, he says, was very much beloved at Merton; he would often stop and speak kindly to the boys who were at play in the street, and who regarded his weather-beaten form and features with all the more reverence, and all the more pleasure, because of the fruit and the pence which he would bestow on the youngsters. It is well, perhaps, to add that, though he has lately lost his wife, at an age little short of his own, Hudson is fairly well off, and carefully provided for, so that there is no need of an appeal to the public for support in his old age; and to judge from his present state of health there seems to be no reason why he should not live to become a centenarian.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MR. JAMASJEE'S Hongkong cotton circular of the 19th ult. says:—Continued favorable news from almost all the consuming districts advices of an excited market and advancing rates in India, combined with a brisk local and speculative general demand have had the effect of further strengthening the market which now closes very firm with an advance in rates of from 25 cents to a Dollar per bale on last quotations; business reported during the fortnight being very considerable. Nos. 16s. and 20s. have been in very good enquiry, especially for exports at an advance in rates of 50 cents to a Dollar per bale on last mail. A varied and extensive business has been reported in these counts, stocks being almost exhausted, and the market closes very firm. No. 12s. have been in moderate request, and sales of suitable favorite chops have been effected at an improvement of 25 to 50 cents per bale, the market closing steady. A brisk enquiry for No. 10s. has been experienced throughout the whole of past fortnight both for local consumption and export, and favorite threads of suitable chops have been taken at an advance of 25 to 50 cents; medium and common makes have also shared in the improvement, and the market may be said to close firm. A better enquiry for Nos. 6s. and 8s. for exports sprang up soon after the issue of our last report, and values shew an improvement of 50 cents per bale, business during the interval being good and the market closing strong. There is now a slight enquiry for best threads of 14s., 18s., 22s., and 24s., at remunerative prices. During the fortnight arrival 8992 bales, sales 8641 bales, Shipment to Coast Ports and Japan 353 bales and unsold stock 4820 bales. Direct Shipment for Shanghai 3260 bales and Japan 3017 bales. Latest advices from the East Coast and Shanghai report a steady business at previous rates, but advices of an improvement both in demand and prices have been received from Japan, where a large business in Nos. 16s. and 20s. have been effected.

BENGAL.

BREACH OF MARRIAGE CONTRACT.—On Friday, in the Court of Baboo Nilmony Nag, First Moonsiff of Howrah, a young Eurasian lady, named Louisa Franklyan, brought a suit for Rs. 200 against an East Indian, named John Stanislaus Domingo, an employe of the E. I. Railway Company, for having refused to marry her in terms of a verbal contract entered into by him on the 15th November last. Defendant made her an offer of marriage, giving her in the presence of a few friends a gold engagement ring, and promising to marry her as soon as circumstances would permit. Subsequently he wrote her a most endearing letter. He afterwards ceased visiting her, on learning that she was illegitimate. Before the Court defendant put forth two objections, *viz.*, his minority and the non-existence of a contract. Baboo Norsing Dutt, addressing the Court on behalf of the plaintiff, pointed out that the defendant in his evidence stated that he was not a European, Eurasian, American or an African, but a native of India, so it was contended that under the provisions of Section 60 of the Indian Marriage Act, girls at the age of 13 and boys at the age of 16 years are considered as having attained their majority. Apart from this he proved that at the time of defendant's engagement, he had fully completed the age of 21 years which is applicable in the case of Europeans; as regards the non-existence of a contract it was urged that the defendant's letter abovementioned amply corroborated that fact, to say nothing of other evidence already adduced in the matter. With reference to the plea of the illegitimacy of the girl's birth, the pleader characterised it as being simply absurd inasmuch as such a point was never intended to serve as a barrier to marriage in general, unless it were specially provided for prior to parties entering into a contract of kind. Judgment reserved.—*Indian Daily News.*

BURDWAN RAJ.—The *shrad* ceremony of the late Maharani of Burdwan by the young Maharaja has been performed with great *eclat*. A large number of Brahmins and poor have been fed, and Rs. 20,000 have been ordered to be distributed among the pundit and the needy. The young Maharajah is too severely mourning over the untimely loss of his adoptive mother.—Last Monday, a large number of Hindoos and Mahomedans assembled on the banks of the Bunka, a river in the suburbs of Burdwan, to witness the burning of the effigy of a native editor by the boys and girls of the weaver caste. After the straw effigy was burnt to ashes, a Moulvie addressed the gathering in eloquent terms, denouncing in strong language the editor's attack on the private character of the late Maharani of Burdwan, who breathed her last only two weeks before, after living a pure and chaste life rarely to be seen now-a-days.—*Ibid.*

ACCIDENTS ON THE RIVER.—On Thursday evening last, Thomas Gregson, a seaman belonging to the s. s. Capella, lying at No. 8 Jetty, was drowned alongside of the vessel. The deceased was seated on one of the cross beams of the Jetty, bathing, when he accidentally slipped and fell into the water. Being unable to swim, he was drowned before any assistance could be rendered.—On the same day an apprentice, named Jones, of the ship Moel Tryvan, while assisting some of his ship-mates in hanging up a tarpaulin to the main rigging, slipped, and fell into the river from a height of about 20 feet. Before assistance could be rendered, he was drowned.—*Ibid.*

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 2nd June was 188 against 181 and 223 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 12. There were 37 deaths from cholera against 15 and 30 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 12. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 45 and 18, respectively, against 56 and 11 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 22·6 per mille per annum against 22·7, the mean of the last five years.

YE MINISTERS OF ENGLAND!

THE Conservative Poet of the Conservative *St. James's Gazette*, thus addresses the Conservative Ministry:—

Ye Ministers of England
Who pare the native cheese,
Who care more for the Caucus than
Our safety on the seas;
Your old excuses launch again
Ye forged long, long ago,
As ye prate through debate
Of the things we must not know—
Of the questions about ships and forts
We must not "want to know."

Britannia does need bulwarks
And towers along the steep;
She's scant of powder, ships, and men;
Her rulers are asleep.
The thunder from her phantom fleet
The French can overcrow
With thy might, Melinite,
While the stormy tempests blow,
While the battle rages, short and sharp
And the stormy tempests blow.

The meteor flag of England,
May yet terrific burn
Above the ruins of her trade
The ashes of her urn.
Then, then, ye bold officials,
Perchance you'll come to know
The hate of the State
In an hour of overthrow,
When a ruined people turns in wrath
On *you* that wrought their woe.

A. L.

THE Turf has become almost as much an institution in France as it is in England. Not only are there now almost as many race meetings in the one country as there are in the other, but French people have taken very kindly—rather too kindly indeed—to betting, and though the police have very properly been instructed to put down the "lists" which were a source of such grave scandal at Longchamps and other places, an ingenious adaptation of an apparatus known as "the totalizer" in Australia and New Zealand enables the spectators of a race to bet upon what may be described as co-operative principles. In other words, the public bet among themselves, a small percentage being charged, which goes towards the relief of the poor, who thus derive a benefit from the speculative propensities of their wealthier fellow-countrymen. So popular is this mode of betting in France that it has quite taken the bread out of the hungry book-makers' mouths; and it is amusing, but not perhaps astonishing, to find that they denounce it as immoral. A book-maker denouncing betting as immoral can scarcely hope to convince even those who might be inclined to regard Satan as sincere when denouncing sin. There are few races of the season which give rise to so much speculation as the French Derby; and the interest of the great race at Chantilly will be enhanced this year by the anticipation that the days of Boiard, Frontin, and one or two other colts which defeated the flower of the English three-year olds at Longchamps, have come again.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Sinclair s—36 bales wool, S Dossa; 70 bales wool, M Dayal.
Merton Hall s—61 cwts coir yarn, H T Saleh Mahomed.
Eden Hall s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Regal s—408 bales cotton, The Mofussil Co Ld; 9 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 500 bales cotton, Punnett and Co.
Amphitrite s—13,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 147 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Victoria s—564 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 230 cwts ginger, M Ludha; 14 bales hides, T Topen; 15 bales skins H C H Gunny; 7 bales skins, S G Shirazee; 112 cwts gum, D Kessowji; 10 cases bristles, Lang, Moir and Co; 220 cwts gum, W Poonja and Co; 46 cwts gum, T Khetsee; 11 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 125 cwts gum, and 22 cwts olibanum, A M Takykhan; 40 cwts gum, G Motee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Oxford s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 375 bales cottonfly, B Narandas.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cyphrenes s—34,000 cwts rapeseed, 13,780 cwts linseed, and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.
Dunedin s—4,000 cwts linseed D Sassoon and Co; 1,063 cwts linseed and 1,585 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Principia s—1,080 cwts wheat, 765 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.
Cedar Branch s—3,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co; 1,080 cwts wheat, and 5,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Eden Hall s—21 cwts groundnuts, Owen and Okell; 7 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Merton Hall s—100 bales cotton, J Fachiri; 412 cwts poppyseed, C C Jassawalla; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Dragoman s—1,544 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Singapore s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 3,940 cwts rapeseed, The Bo Co Ld; 600 cwts gingellyseed, R Caderbhai.

FOR MESSINA.

Singapore s—3,000 cwts wheat, R Stewart and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Singapore s—350 cwts cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Kt Companion s—700 tons iron rails, E Bates and Co.

FOR ST. NAZAIRE.

Bedouin s—3,000 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co Ld.

FOR KOBE.

Lombardy s—2,00 bales twist. Finlay, Muir and Co; 65 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co.
Khiva s—200 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Khiva s—100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Medusa s—17 cases blackwood furniture, B Edaljee.
Lombardy s—126 bales cotton, H E Ebis and Co., 274 cwts ooplate, 338 cwts funnelseed, and 4 cwts horns, Y Lang, Chang; 406 cwts olibanum, E Hasam; 20 chests opium, N J Abhraham; cwts ivory, J Jafferbhai.
Khiva s—200 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 152 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 76 bales twist, H A Esmall and Co; 155 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—15 bales T cloth, E D Sassoon and Co; 30 bales twist, and 55 bales T cloth, J D Sassoon and Co: 44 bales T cloth, Lyon and Co.
Lombardy s—25 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 47 chests opium, N J Abhraham.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Canara s—110 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.

FOR ALLEPPY.

Shajehans—24 bales cotton, V. Peraj.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 14.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

To speak to the minutes of decree.

123-37—Macfarlane E and H—Hormusji Cursetji Dubash vs Sonabai and others—Mansuklal and Dr Pestonji and R.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
418-87—Balkrishna and D—Harkojee Shrawan vs Framjee Burjorjee and others—Ardaseer, H and D—Part heard.
10-87—Pestonjee and R—Nanbai vs Kasservahoo Jefferson B and D—Part heard—(Test. suit.)
359-87—Little, S F and N—Haji Salliman Haji Sumar vs Tyab Gool Mahomed and others—Thakurdas, D and C.
366-87—Little, S F and N—Manockji Edulji vs J M de Monte and others.
365-87—Bomonji and H—Rukiabai vs Gunny Ebrahim and another.
410-87—Jefferson, B and D—Manchabai vs Meghji Luckmidas—Macfarlane, E and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
397-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Khimjee Dayal and others vs Alfred Toussaint and another—Little, S F, and N.—Part heard.
417-85—Tyabji and D—Zeanmissa Ladlee Begum Saheb vs Mir Abdul Russul Alumkhan and others—Little S F and N and Mansuklal and D.
457-87—R Skipsey—Jankidas Gooroo Sitaram vs Soobhanaibhai and others—Tyabji and D.
102-88—Tyabji and D—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Jankidas Bawa and others—R Skipsey.
483-87—Hore, C and B, Haji Joosub Abdool Currim vs G G Volkart and others—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.
497-87—Crawford and B.—Lakhmidass Morarji vs Nuthoo Lallji—Little S. F. and N—Part heard.
448-87—Payne G and S—Abdoollabhoy Lelani vs Sallaybhoy Juksi.
36-88—In person—Jafferji Abdoolally and another vs Abdoolally Sullemanji and others.
43-88—In person—Meya Ahmedji Haji vs Colonel J. M Boyd.
60-88—Balkrishna and D—Hiranand Vissandas vs Tar Mahomed Tyab and others.
124-88—Mulji, B B—Goverdhundas Khatao and another—Ardesar Burjorji Bahadurji.
134-88—Payne, G and S—Nanabhoy Narotumdas vs Hari Daji Joonurker and others.
152-88—Jefferson, B and D—Rai Bahadoor Moolchund Jowarimul vs Santlal Govaridas and another—Chalk W and S.
157-88—Ardesir H and D—Dhunjibhoy Framji and others vs Chundoomul Kissondas Raya and another.
158-88—J C Cama—Bhoota Ooma vs Sonabai and others—Nana and H.
159-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Shaik Abdool Aziz bin Mozi vs Jumadar Galeb bin Nasur bin Saleh, &c—Jefferson, B and D.
166-88—Tobin and R—Luloobhoy Oojumchund and others vs Ruttonchund Premchund and others.
170-88—Ardesir, H and D—Vullibhoy Moosaji and others vs

NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND,
EXPORT AGENTS,
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London.
And all the Lonon Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT
MASCURINE and Co.
AGENTS FOR RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,

The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,

AND

The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive [right of advertising at all th Railway Stations belonging to these Companies is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in Englishor in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present las a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods,

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay,	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder	Bhoswul	Satari	Dapki
Mugid ,,	Junctionac	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirganj (for	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Marble	Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Moortizapo
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
ion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorun
Sooria	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Chandoor
Tannaba	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergau
Deewa	Khundwaab	Kurjutab	Poolgaum
Callian Junc-	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
tionab	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdahb
Titwalla	Singaji	Lanowleea	Pownar
Khadawali	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Wasaind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Shapoor	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Kapri
Atgaum	Hurdaa	Salaivadi	Salgaon
Khurde	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Kussaraba	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Egutpoorah	Sewnee	Poonabdd	Sarsee R
Ghotee	Dharam	Loonee	Marheh
Ballgaum	Khundi	Gorooleo	Unger
Declalee B.	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Siding	Kharsee (for	Kheirgaum	Packney
Nassick Rda	Hoshangabad	Patus	Sholapurac
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhondb	Hoodgee
Niphar	Bagra	Borebail	Kurubgam
Lasulgaum	Semri	Decksal and	Doodneh
Munmar	Sohanporead	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Nandgauma	Paparia (for	Kartruz	Goolburga
Naidongree	Pachmari)	Pomulwaree	Shahabadabc
Challisgaum	Bankeri	Warengaum	Wadi
Kujgaum	Babai	Nargaum	Nulwar
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedasherry
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Myjee	Kureli (for	BiswaBridge	Road
Mussawuda	Saugor)	Nandoora	Kistna
Sisowlee	Nursingpore	Jullumb	Chicksago
Julgaum	Kuruk Jail	Sheagaum a	Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandure	Shankarpalli	Secunder a-
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	bad
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
Junc. do.	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanashr
City	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Limbd	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Chuda	Jalia	Vavd.	Vartej
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms. b Junction or c From 5to 15minutes for Refreshment! 30minutes for Dinner, 40 minutes for Dinner,

DR FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA

TO CURE

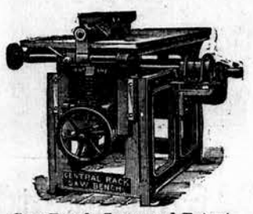
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Not an empirical medicine, but from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.

FULL PARTICULARS PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY IN THIS PAPER.

A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.


Saw Bench, Improved Patent. The very best Saw Bench in the Market.

The most Economical Steam Engine made, 1 to 5 h.-p. Testimonials from all users.

YATES & SMITH,

HALIFAX, ENGLAND,

Makers of Patent Rising Top Circular Saw Benches, Patent Velomotor Steam Engines, Improved Mortising and Boring Machines, and General Engineers' Tools.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED. LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

ACTON & BORMAN'S SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d. PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &C.
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

THE BRAND OF THE FUTURE FOR INDIA.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS,

Purveyors by Special Warrants to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.

THE LIGHT BLUE BRAND (REGISTERED,)

OF OILMAN'S STORES & HIGH-CLASS PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

Contractors to the Admiralty, Her Majesty's War and Indian Offices.

LONDON, LOWESTOFT, AND CALCUTTA.

Price Currents obtainable at MACONOCHIE BROS., Calcutta. Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "Digby Chicks."

DO YOU KNOW?—That SYMINGTON'S "Edinburgh" COFFEE ESSENCES surpass all others for cheapness, purity, and strength of flavour? Being distilled by a patent process, they retain the delicate aroma of the finest Coffee, from which they are prepared. They are now used in thousands of Households, Hotels, and Restaurants in Great Britain and the Colonies, and are praised by all. To be had of all Chemists and Storekeepers. Beware of imitations of Bottles and Labels.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS, Sole Export Agents, LONDON and CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOP'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair requires strength showing the importance o its action the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up rom cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious limitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR JUNE 1888

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.

Postage Free.

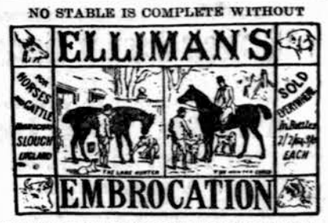
Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND, Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains and bruises in horses' legs." C. PRYSE (Colonel), Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

Native Dealers and other large Buyers supplied.

"I am delighted with their performances."
"The harder the beard the better they shave."
"You may be proud of my well-earned victory," &c. &c.

SO writes TEDDY WICK, the Champion Barber, after his recent great shaving feats in London, concerning

ARBENZ'S RAZORS.

They are the best, most reliable, easiest, and cheapest high-class Razors known, and are highly recommended by all who use them.

PRICE 8s. the set of Four.

May be had of TREACHER & Co., LD., Bombay; or K. S. ARBENZ, 107, Great Charles Street, Birmingham, England, well known as the Introducer of the now celebrated and largely imitated

GEM AIR GUNS.

All of my genuine first quality Gem Air Guns bear my Registered Trade Mark

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.
BOOTS.

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 30s.	Finest quality we can produce, 35s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	26s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty	4s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS,
(*Registered*)

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India Notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases

Poorness of Blood

No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE

of Iron, cinchona

& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ANTI-EPIDEMIC

The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS and PREVENTS the SPREADING OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No one should be without it.

PERFUMED PHENOL-BOBŒUF for toilet use.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Dentifrice.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Soap.

Wholesale : *PHÉNOL-BOBŒUF,*
61, Faubg Poissonnière, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S grains of Health!

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : Barrie & Co; *Bombay* : Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine

WHOLESALE: PARIS, J. ESPIC, 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.— One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE : LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CLEARANCE SALE OF A LOT OF MR. LAZARUS'

"Eureka Spectacles,"

AT COST PRICE.

STEEL FRAME SPECTACLES	...Each at Rs.	2	0 0
SILVER „ „	„ „	7	0 0
GOLD „ „	„ „	20	0 0
STEEL „ EYE-GLASSES	„ „	2	0 0
SILVER „ „	„ „	7	0 0
GOLD „ „	„ „	18	0 0
COLOURED PRESERVERS, GLOBULARS, SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES	„ „	2	0 0

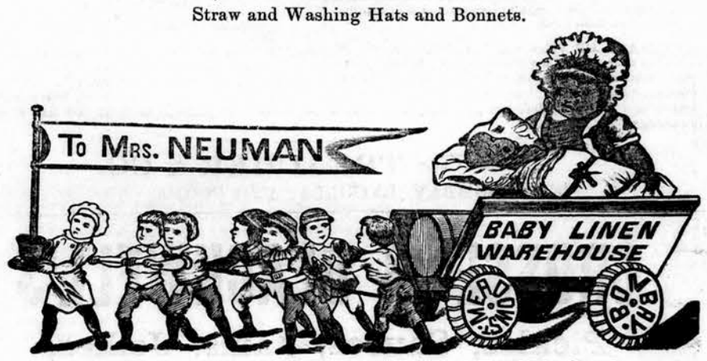
FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

RAMPART ROW.

MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,

63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

From a newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old, completely equipped.
Jersey and Wet Weather Suits and Dresses.
Straw and Washing Hats and Bonnets.



Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.

Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

THE ONLY FILTERS PROVEN BY ANALYSIS.

BEWARE

OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid disease, or the

GERMS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES such as Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, &c.

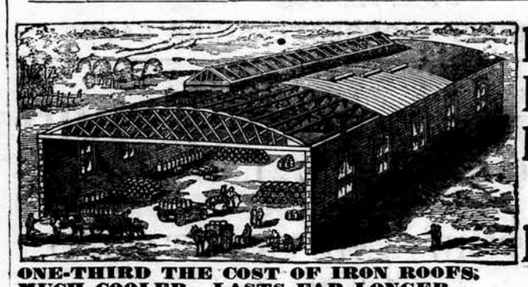
Repeated analyses have proved that

MAWSON'S NEW PATENT FILTER

removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.

Proprietors—Mawson, Swan & Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

Agents—KEMP & Co., LIMITED, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.



FELT! FELT! FELT! for Roofing Go-downs, &c.

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS.
MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

M'TEAR & Co., Limited,

Roofing Felt Manufacturers, BELFAST, GREAT BRITAIN.

Manufacturers also of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.

THE NEW PERFUME.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S

UNDER the title **"Crab-Apple Blossoms,"** THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO. are now selling one of the most delightful perfumes ever manufactured. The uniform excellence of all the goods of this well-known firm needs no comment here, since our readers are aware of their exceptional merit. At the same time, it is well to call attention to the fact that this **"Crab-Apple Blossoms"** scent is totally unlike any of those commonplace perfumes with which we meet in all directions, and reminds one at once of all the sweet and delightful scents of the country.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

Chief among the fashionable scents of the season is **"Crab-Apple Blossoms,"** a delicate perfume of the highest quality and fragrance. It is prepared by the CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, of 177, NEW BOND STREET, who have at various times distilled some of the choicest and most favoured perfumes.—*Court Journal.*

SOLD EVERYWHERE, BY ALL PRINCIPAL DEALERS.

CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS.

SWEET AS CREAM! CHILDREN LIKE IT!

The Best Cure for DEBILITY, INDIGESTION, LOSS OF APPETITE, ANÆMIA, and similar diseases ARISING from RESIDENCE IN THE TROPICS, is COD LIVER OIL. Most persons, however, especially in hot climates, either find it very disagreeable to take the ordinary oil, or are quite unable to do so; but the weakest will find

THEY CAN TAKE

JENSEN'S COD LIVER OIL,

FOR IT **NEVER "REPEATS"**

AND IS ABSOLUTELY PURE AND TASTELESS.

There are many Cod Liver Oils in the market, and the proprietors of each naturally advertise their own as the best; we therefore beg that instead of relying on such statements, whether made by ourselves or others, Indian doctors and the Indian public will

READ what is said of Jensen's Cod Liver Oil by the very highest Authorities.

The Lancet.

"Of excellent quality, and practically no taste. Of much value in all wasting diseases."

British Medical Journal.

"We find practically that children take it well, even during the hottest months of the year."

British and Colonial Druggist.

"The oil is much above the average, but little taste or smell, while rich in Iodine. It keeps better than the generality, is readily assimilable, and can be taken by persons of delicate gastric organisation without fear of 'returning.'"

Sir CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D., PRESIDENT ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, IRELAND.

"I consider the Cod Liver Oil prepared by Messrs. JENSEN to be a very pure article, quite free from the rancid odour and nauseous flavour so often met with in Cod Liver Oil."

THOS. LIGERTWOOD, M.D., ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA, S.W.

"After two months' trial of JENSEN'S COD LIVER OIL, I pronounce it to be *the best and cheapest in the market.* It is a real pure fresh oil. Patients *who reject other oils can take this,* it is so bland. I consider that you will confer a boon by selling such a very fine oil at so moderate a price."

LONDON PRICES.—In Capsuled Bottles, each bearing the Trade Mark—"An Iceberg." Imperial Quarter Pint, 1/-; Half Pint, 2/-; Pint, 3/6; Quart, 6/6.

JENSEN'S COD LIVER OIL is the only brand sold with a guarantee of purity, and *the only Cod Liver Oil suitable for Hot Climates.*

Hertz & Collingwood, Sole Consignees, London. Bombay: Messrs. Treacher & Co., &c

DUNNETT AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

WE have now in stock a choice selection of LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, of which the following are afew :—

LADIES' PATENT COURT SHOES, the best quality satin-lined, stylish, and beautifully finished, Rs. 9-8 per pair.

LADIES' COURT SHOES, in glacé kid; also in Bronze with richly-beaded toes. Rs. 6-8 to 9-8

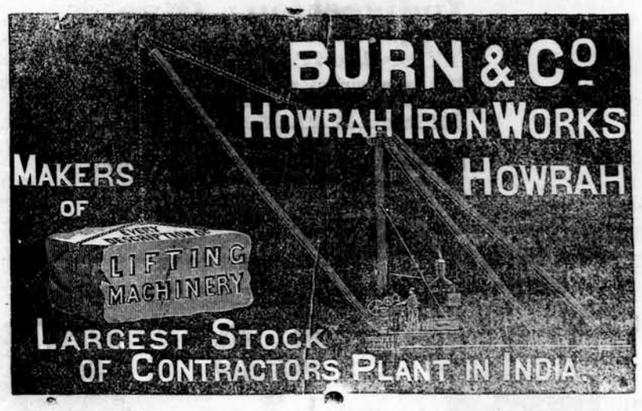
LADIES' SATIN SHOES, in various Colours and of the best quality.

LADIES' WALKING (OXFORD) SHOES, in glacé kid, stylish, light, and strong. Rs. 9-8 to 10-8.

LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, in glove kid, calf kid, and glacé, very durable. Rs. 12-8 to 14-8.

LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, "DERMATINE" and "CHAMPION," in Black leather, Brown, White, and Blue canvas, and in all sizes. Rs. 8-8, 9-8, 10-8, etc. etc,

Please apply for our New Price List.



W. G. BAGNALL, Ltd.

MANUFACTURER

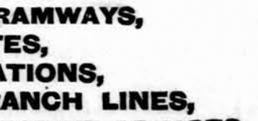
OF

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS, FOR TOWNS, ESTATES, PLANTATIONS, BRANCH LINES, PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.

Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.



W. G. BAGNALL, LTD.

CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE [redacted]terproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

"MOLLISCORIUM"

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.

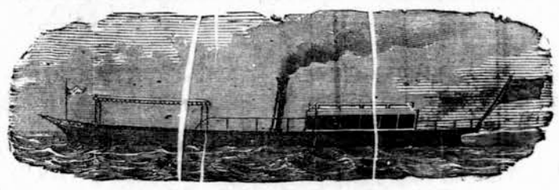
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

NOTICES.

THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the Best Batches of Arab and Persian Horses per s.s. "King Arthur" and s.s. "Arabia" from Bussorah and Bushire.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse-Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect several Fresh Batches of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies and Gallowsys, &c.; also a large number of Big Persian Horses. No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 30th December, 1887.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

COLD CREAM.

This SOLUTION OF GOLD, *without the aid of a battery,* PLATES with PURE METALLIC GOLD all articles of Silver Jewellery, Bangles, Choories, &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING, WILL stand the TEST OF FIRE, and guaranteed TO WEAR equal to SOLID GOLD for years.

FULL DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANY EVERY PARCEL

Price **Rs. 3** only.

(TERMS—CASH or V. P. P.)

ADDRESS :—

THE IMPERIAL PHARMACY Co., LD.

BAREILLY (N. W. P.).

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

GRATIS AND POST FREE

WRITE TO-DAY.

EVERY LADY should obtain a new Pamphlet on the Diseases of Women. Just issued by MR. C. B. HARNESS, Consulting Electrician to the MEDICAL BATTERY COMPANY, LIMITED. It is simply invaluable, and should be read by every lady in the Kingdom. Send under cover, post free, immediately on receipt of application.

Be quite certain you Note the Address, lest you forget it.

MEDICAL BATTERY CO. Limited.

52, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite,* extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute

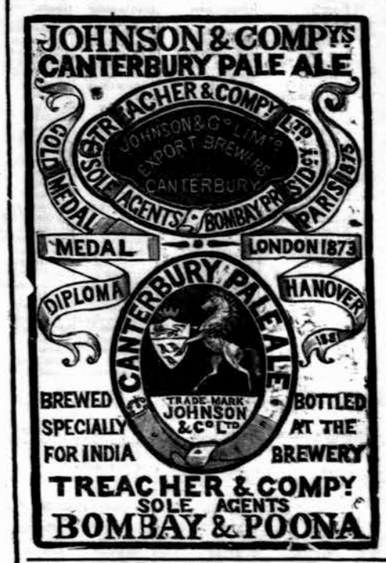
DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.: Gillor & Co.

JOHNSON & COMP'Y'S CANTERBURY PALE ALE


TREACHER & COMP'Y
JOHNSON & Co LIMD EXPORT BREWERY CANTERBURY
SOLE AGENTS BOMBAY PRESIDY
GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1878
MEDAL LONDON 1873
DIPLOMA HANOVER 1878
CANTERBURY PALE ALE
TRADE MARK JOHNSON & Co LTD
BREWED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA
BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY
TREACHER & COMP'Y SOLE AGENTS
BOMBAY & POONA

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli,—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.